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No. 9402.—VOL. LX. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1895. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, MEFISTOFELE (Mdme. Marguerite Macintyre, Kitzu, Janson; Signori Flavoni, Ignio Corsi, and De Lucia). TO-MORROW, at 8, PROPHETE; Mdlles. Lejeune and Giulia Ravogli; Signori Arimondi, Pini-Corsi, Pelagalli-Rossetti, Castelmary, and Tamagno. THURSDAY, at 8, PAGLIACCI and PHILEMON ET BAUCIS; Mdlles. Marie Engle and Fanny Moody; MM. Piancon, Ancona, Bonnard, Green, Castelmary, and De Lucia. FRIDAY, at 8, LOHENGRIN: Mdmes. Albani and Olitzka; MM. Ferran, Isnardon, Gilibert, and Ancona. SATURDAY, at 8.30, IL TROVATORE; Mdlles. Marguerite Macintyre and Giulia Ravogli; Signori Ignio Corsi, Pessina, Arimondi, and Tamagno. MONDAY, May 20 (by desire), FRA DIAVOLO: Signor De Lucia, Mr. Durward Brighan; and Mdlle. Marie Engle. TUESDAY, May 21, OTELLO (Second Performance): Mdme. Albani and Mdlle. Olitzka; Signori Pessina, Pelagalli-Rossetti, Mordy, Green, Arimondi, and Tamagno. WEDNESDAY, FALSTAFF.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS has the honour to announce the engagement of the famous Italian actress Signora ELEANORA DUSE, who, with her specially-selected Company, will commence her engagement for THREE NIGHTS and MATINEE EACH WEEK, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, in LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; FRIDAY, May 24, LA FEMME DE CLAUDE; SATURDAY, May 25 (Morning), LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; MONDAY, May 27, LA LOCANDIERA and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
ENGLISH OPERA AT CHEAP PRICES.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), at 7.45, FAUST.
WEDNESDAY, at 8, TWO ACTS of BOHEMIAN GIRL and CAVALLERIA.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 2.0, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, at 8, LILY OF KILLARNEY.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. TREE.
Tree, Sole Lessee and Manager.
LAST 8 NIGHTS of JOHN-A-DREAMS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, JOHN-A-DREAMS.
Mr. Tree, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Le Thiere, and Mrs. Tree.
FEDORA, SATURDAY, May 25th.
Box-office (Mr. W. Leverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.40,
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 1.45.
Box-office open daily, 10 to 5.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.30,
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Preceded at 8.0, by A DRAWN BATTLE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, a New Musical Farce, entitled
THE GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hanson Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood. Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by a powerful company. Preceded at 7.50 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.25, THE HOME SECRETARY, by R. C. Carton. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Charles Brookfield, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. H. De Lange, Mr. D. S. James and Mr. Lewis Waller; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Millett, Miss D. Drummond, and Miss Mary Moore. Doors open at 8. N.B.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES, and How Mr. Jorgan preserved the Morals of Market Pewbury under very Trying Circumstances, by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Herbert Waring, H. V. Esmond, H. H. Vincent, J. M. Robson, Ernest Hendrie, James Welch, Arthur Royston, Mark Paton, Duncan Tovey, Master Frank Saker, Lady Monckton, Miss Ellicot Pros, Miss Blanche Wilmot, and Miss Juliette Nesville. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EVENING MATINEE TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Business Manager, Mr. FRED. G. LATHAM.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, a Play by David Belasco and Henry Grisbee, entitled THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. Mr. Willams Farren and Miss Millward. Messrs. F. H. Macklin, W. L. Abingdon, E. W. Gardiner, Charles Fulton, Richard Purdon, Julian Reiss, F. H. Macklin, W. L. Abingdon, E. W. Gardiner, Charles Fulton, Richard Purdon, Julian Cross, G. W. Cockburn. Alexes. May; Mesdames Maud Abbott, Mary Allestree, Dora Barton, Marie Montrose. Box-office open 10 to 10.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. WILSON GRISCOTTE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled
THE GOLDEN IDOL,
By Arthur Law.
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. H. Barnes, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, K. Douglas; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Honfrey, E. Beringer. Preceded at 8.15 by HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 3.

STRAND THEATRE.
Mr. J. L. SHINE'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, an original Farce, in three Acts, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John L. Shine, W. H. Day, Robb Harwood, T. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, &c.; Misses May Whitty, Katie Lee, Mrs. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Pratt, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rees and Katie Lee; Mr. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LESSEE, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5.
MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor, EDWARD TERRY. Lessee and Manager, HENRY DANA.
THE PASSPORT, by R. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 8. Misses Fanny Coleman, Cicely Richards, and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Alfred Maltby, and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by A WOMAN'S NO. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.

COURT THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. C. Sugden, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 3,631. MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 25, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WYATT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, BARON GOLOSH, adapted from Messrs. Ordenneau and Audren's "L'Oncle Celestin," Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr Harry Paulton, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Laidlaw, Mr. George Humphery, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.50, A HAPPY THOUGHT. Open 7.20. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIA.
OPEN ALL DAY, 12 noon to 11 p.m. Grand Spectacle, 2.30 and 8.30, THE ORIENT; or, an Entirely New Idea. 3,500 Performers. Two Tons of Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Fantasy to the East. 3,500 Performers. Two Tons of Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Seraglio Gardens. Neapolitan Band. Temple of Venus. Pictures of the Thames. Grandest Show on Earth.

ALHAMBRA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Grand INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING Tournament commencing MONDAY NIGHT, May 20. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the New Grand Spectacle, in which Mdlle. Grigolatis, with her Aerial Ballet, will appear. At 8.15, DAY BY DAY. Varieties by the Hanlons, Della Rocca, Henri French, Johnson, Rinaldo, and Bentley, Hengler Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Clermont's Animals, &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented
FAUST,
a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballets by Mdme. Katti Lanner, Directress of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their joint superintendence. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Mr. Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdlle. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helena Cornalba, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by Sisters Andersen, Belloni, Kerlitis, and Dubois, Fillis' Dogs, Florrie West, Lina Pantzer, Ducreux and Geraldine, Egger-Kiesler, the Pantzers, and TO-NIGHT Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.50. Black Patti, Frederick Dennis, Rose Baker, My Fancy, Edwin Ellis, Edwin Barwell, Florence Evans, The Great Lorimer, May Evans, La Belle Rose, John Le Hay, Emmeline Etherdge, Edwin Barwell, and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Weiland, the Two Orvilles, Eddie Yorke, M. Richard and his Impersonations of Great Men—Past and Present. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, AND CLOCK AND WATCH EXHIBITION.
Wonderful sights. The World's Great Show, 2.30 and 7.30. Over 1,0 Artists. All Free. Great Watch and Clock Exhibition, Free. Early Entries, 10 a.m., Free. The Great Lives; Boxing Kangaroos; Gymnast; Double Backward Somersault from the Roof; and hosts of Star Artists, Novelties, and Attractions, &c. Concert, 5.30. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 2 and 8. Great Angling Contest: The Red v. Man and Woman, 3.30. A Gold Mine in operation. Hundreds of Manikins delving 1,000 feet below the earth for gold. Entranced Subjects always on view. See the awakening, 10.30. The Flying Alcons, Wrestling Bears, Dogs of Venice, &c.

TANTÆNE ANIMIS?

By a curious but almost unbroken law of its nature, the House of Commons can never discuss a question touching its own rights and dignity without losing its temper. No doubt the issue raised by Lord SELBORNE last night is, as Mr. BALFOUR said, a grave one, but it is one which could be and should be discussed with coolness. But the moment a domestic point crops up, away go the temper and the judgment of the House. Here we have Mr. CHAMBERLAIN charging the Chancellor of the Exchequer with taking action in a fit of temper, and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT giving Mr. CHAMBERLAIN the lie as directly as Parliamentary usage permits. And yet there was nothing which warranted this heat, except perhaps the weather. We have said that Lord SELBORNE raised the issue; it would be more accurate to say that it was the doing of the Puck of politics. We doubt if Mr. GULLY was quite prudent in allowing Mr. LABOUCHERE to object to Lord SELBORNE'S presence, in the absence of any formal proof that he had succeeded to the peerage. The only proof before the House was the admission made subsequently by Lord SELBORNE, as it were on cross-examination. Whether he was well advised or not in raising the question in this particular form is a matter about which there may be two opinions, but nothing could be more correct or dignified than his attitude and conduct. And, sooner or later, the question must have been debated, though the concession of a little time for deliberation would have spared the House something in the nature of a scene.

We stated the points at issue fully yesterday, and there is no need to repeat them. Whatever may be the upshot of the inquiry, we quite agree with Mr. BALFOUR that "we cannot, in addition to Peers of Parliament "and Commoners, have a third class, to whose own good "will it shall be left to decide whether they shall "have the status of Commoners or the status of Peers." If the result of investigation should show that the conditions admit of such an anomaly, they will have to be modified either by statute or by a resolution of the House of Commons. But the simple question immediately before the House is, are the conditions such as Lord SELBORNE and others, including Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. COURTNEY, and Sir CHARLES DILKE, believe them to be? We cannot say that we regard Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S precedents as conclusive on the subject; nor are they altogether consistent with the evidence he gave before the Vacating of Seats Committee. He forebore to touch on the precedents on which we understand Lord SELBORNE and his supporters mainly rely. If a man may refrain from taking up his peerage—to use a convenient if irregular expression—for one specific purpose, why is he to be compelled to take it up because he has hitherto been a member of the House of Commons? That is the question which Lord SELBORNE asks, and that is the question which will have to be answered. And we are afraid that the terms of the motion agreed upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the leader of the Opposition will preclude a definite and decisive solution of the problem. It will run as follows:—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire "whether WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE PALMER, commonly called "Lord WOLMER, has since his election succeeded to the "Earldom of Selborne in the United Kingdom." This really only forces an open door; it is not disputed that Lord WOLMER has succeeded to the Earldom of Selborne; he admits it, but contends that he is not thereby disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons. The amendment, which it is said Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will propose, widens the scope of the inquiry, but not much. It is probably intended to be a reduction to absurdity of the original motion; but while the House is on the subject it may as well clear up the doubt which certainly prevails. There have been cases mentioned in gossiping chronicles where, to avoid open scandal, one member of a family has been allowed to take the title, while the legitimate heir has become possessed of the estates and been left free to seek a seat in the House of Commons. A question of this sort is not even touched by the terms of reference to the Select Committee. But the matter, as we have said, cannot end with the report of the Select Committee. Nor ought the grave anomaly pointed out by Mr. BALFOUR in the case of a brother succeeding to a married peer to be left unsettled. As he said, if the second Lord CHATHAM had died and left a widow, PITT, while determining the fate of Europe, might have been for some months without a seat in either House of Parliament. When the House of Commons is dealing with one anomaly it might just as well take cognizance of all, only it must be done with less heat and asperity than were manifested yesterday.

NATURALIST NOTES FOR MAY.

BY SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., M.P.

HORACE WALPOLE used to be purposely peevish about English spring weather, and one is sometimes tempted to echo his complaint. "Every year," he wrote to Mason, "we give ourselves airs of being disappointed, though it is so very seldom we have any fine weather. I believe if we did not read Virgil at school, we should never have invented names for the seasons." Of all the myriad poets of spring, none has ever given its character more truly than Arthur Clough in the lines beginning, "Put forth thy leaf, O lofty plane!" One should make a point of reading them each year on May Day, to be able to understand and enjoy the design of the season; but it is a salutary rule to abstain from quotation, especially just now, when every living creature is astir, and far too busy to listen to one.

For spring is with us at last; laggard, it is true, after the memorable winter, but none the less lavish of beauty in flower and foliage, and less likely to encounter such a cruel check as came on May 23 last year with 16 degrees of frost. In riverside meadows to-day the grass is not much more than ankle-deep, but it is royally embroidered with goblin gold of kingcups and wan lavender of lady's smock. It is worth analyzing the components which unite to produce a green of such wonderful depth and richness. It is not all grass; that serves for the general ground of malachite, which would be *criard* were it not shot with myrtle green of marigold leaves and olive green of creeping jenny, pointillé (as heralds would say) with pink unopened buds of marsh valerian, shadowed with rifle-green rush clumps, and variegated with the dark brown flower spikes of a water-loving grass. When the herbage grows taller all this is changed. The effect remains soft and satisfying, but nothing equals in richness the pile of the spring carpet.

What abundance of life there is in this meadow beside the lucid Itchen! Most living things in the water and on land are making honeymoon; only the trout, cold-blooded creatures, which contracted matrimony during the long winter nights, are free to cruise about with no more sentimental aim than to fill their stomachs. The dabchicks, coots, water-hens, wild-duck, and water-rats are

SERVICE NOTES.

The launch of the *Renown* last Wednesday at Pembroke went off very well, though at first she showed a disinclination to take the water, and had to be started by a powerful hydraulic ram. When completed she ought to be a fast and handy ship for an armourclad of her size, and she will carry a powerful armament of four 29-ton guns, and ten 6-inch quick-firers, in addition to over twenty quick-firing guns of small calibre. Of these guns, two of the 10-in. and two of the 6-in. can fire directly ahead and astern; in fact, substituting 6-in. for 4.7-in., the arrangement of the armament is the same as that adopted in the *Centurion* and *Barfleur*.

All the principal armament is carried on a central citadel, covered by plates of Harveyised armour, 8 inches thick at the water-line, and 6 inches thick at the upper edge, the heavy guns being mounted in barbettes protected by 10 inches of armour. She will carry two military masts, and will, in her general appearance, present a very strong resemblance to her predecessors, the *Centurion* and *Barfleur*.

The Argentine Republic have evidently a proper appreciation of the value of speed to a cruiser, as not content with already possessing two vessels, the *Nueve de Julio* and the 25 *de Mayo*, cruisers of over 3,000 tons and able to steam twenty-two knots, they now own, in the *Buenos Aires*, launched at Newcastle last Friday by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., a cruiser which it is expected will be able to steam at the phenomenal speed for a vessel of her size of twenty-four knots. She is of about the same displacement as the *Forte*, but the importance of providing sufficient length in order to get speed has been recognized by her designers, as may be gathered from the fact that while the *Forte*, with a beam of 49 feet, has only a length of 320 feet, the *Buenos Aires* is only 47 feet 2 inches in beam, and 396 feet long.

The *Arrogant*, *Furious*, and *Vindictive* are names which have been selected by the Admiralty for the second-class cruisers of a new type to be laid down at Chatham and Devonport. Of the design of these vessels we gave some particulars recently; it may suffice now to say that they are not likely to be very fast, but will probably be powerfully-armed cruisers, good sea boats, and able to steam on an emergency about nineteen or nineteen and a half knots.

It appears probable that the old *Minotaur* will end her career as a training-ship in Cork Harbour. The Harbour Commissioners in Cork have agreed to the suggestion of Rear-Admiral Buckle to place the ship in Monkstown Bay, so apparently "another injustice to Ireland" appears in a fair way to be removed. The *Minotaur* is excellently suited for a training-ship, as she is very roomy and capable of providing plenty of accommodation for a large staff.

If, as may very likely be the case, some of the bearer companies are again mobilized for the manœuvres this year, we hope that public attention will be effectively drawn to the urgent necessity for remodelling all the arrangements at present sanctioned for providing first aid to the wounded on the field of battle. Last year we alluded in some detail to the very unsatisfactory results obtained at the Curragh, and to the entirely unpractical nature of the whole system, and we trust that this year some improvement will be visible. It is ridiculous to suppose that wounded can be removed and attended to in close proximity to the firing line, and adhering to the present system on active service against an enemy armed with modern rifles would only lead to the extermination of the army surgeon at the very time when his services were most required. In this connection we are glad to hear that the wounds inflicted by the small-bore rifle in the hands of the Japanese were not of the terrible nature anticipated, and that the extensive splintering whenever a bone was touched which had been predicted, was conspicuous by its absence.

May we hope that some day the War Office will follow the example of the Admiralty, and provide suitable furniture for all officers' messes and officers' quarters: in three or four years the first cost of this furniture would be more than repaid by the saving which would be effected in the amount of baggage carried for officers and officers' messes at the public expense. For instance, if all quarters were furnished it would be no hardship to reduce the allowance of 9 cwt. of baggage now carried free for all subaltern officers to as little as 4 cwt., and other officers in proportion, which would make a very appreciable difference in the cost of moving battalions. When this suggestion was made in the House a good many years ago, the military members opposed it tooth and nail. We imagine that they would be found more amenable to reason now.

intent on far more tender cares. A pair of lesser spotted woodpeckers are enlarging the premises they occupied last year in the dead branch of a poplar. On the trellised wall of the cottage a pair of chaffinches are putting the finishing touches to their new nest, a masterpiece of art tapestry. It is within a few feet of the old one, which after the young brood had left it last June, a pair of spotted flycatchers "faked" up into a receptacle for their eggs. They are among the latest to arrive of our summer migrants, and have not much time to spend on the niceties of architecture.

EARLY BUTTERFLIES.

Presbyterian Scotland makes no feast of Easter, and Easter Monday is not a bank holiday north of the Tweed; yet falling on April 15, it was accentuated in Scotland this year not only by unclouded sunshine, but, in the naturalist's calendar, by a profuse hatch of the small tortoiseshell butterfly (*Vanessa urticæ*). The qualitative prefix to the English name might well be dropped, for now no one ever sees the great tortoiseshell (*V. polychloros*) in this country, where drainage and improved agriculture seem to have extinguished it. But the common species is indeed one of the most beautiful of British lepidoptera. The tender contrast of cinnabar red, azure, and velvety black, displayed in well-proportioned masses on the wings of this insect when newly escaped from the chrysalis is quite as delightful as the more gorgeous arrangements of exotic kinds. The small tortoiseshell is probably the hardiest of all British butterflies. Sunny gleams in February and March often call to life pale and tattered specimens of the foregoing autumn which have slumbered through the winter under the eaves of some barn or behind a shutter in a schoolroom. But the winter of 1894-5 is not likely to have spared any of these hybernating individuals: the marvel is how even the chrysalis, suspended head downwards from the tail-tip, can have resisted a temperature of several degrees below zero. One would say that in order to preserve unfrozen the circulatory fluid of the pupa, the rind of the chrysalis must possess an extraordinary degree of non-conductivity.

It is not certain whether the too common pike is an indigenous British fish or an acclimatized species. Probably it is a native, but its unwelcome presence in many lakes and streams is certainly owing to its cultivation in monkish times. The fecundity of the pike and its rapid growth rendered it valuable in providing a steady supply of fish for Fridays and other fasts; but, all assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, repeated experiment has proved that pike affords unpalatable, or, at best, insipid food. The utmost culinary cunning can do for it is to make it a neutral vehicle for savoury stuffing and toothsome sauce. The injury done to trout waters in England, Scotland, and Ireland by the presence of this pirate is incalculable. Once let him get a foothold—pardon, a fin-hold—and the pest is ineradicable. You may run all the water out of your lake, and leave it dry for a year; let there be but a puddle left a couple of inches deep, or a reedy ditch communicating with the lake, pikelets will harbour there, and, as soon as the water is restored, begin reproduction with malignant diligence.

BLACK BASS VERSUS PIKE.

It has long been a dream of anglers to find some fish able to swim with the pike on equal terms, but of higher gastronomic quality, and affording more exciting sport. It is true that some people take diversion in pulling out pike, and in southern waters they become almost as wary as trout, and take a lot of catching. Moreover the great size attained in favourable conditions adds the spell of expectation to the pursuit. But it is dispiriting to basket fish that no one will thank you for bringing home. Gimp, too, is essential, for the teeth of a pike are fatal even to salmon gut, and the chivalry of the struggle is all on one side when the angler knows that he may haul on his tackle as hard as he likes, without risk of fracture. The accounts brought to this country of sport with black bass in the American waters suggested the experiment of naturalizing them on this side of the Atlantic. They are a fish of the perch tribe, armed with the characteristic spiny dorsal fin, exceedingly active and voracious, and producing flesh said to resemble that of a haddock. They are more powerful and grow far larger than our perch, which is the only British fish able to live on equal terms in enclosed waters with pike, and the sporting quality of the black bass is said to be not inferior to that of trout. They do not, however, rise freely to a fly, but take a spinning bait greedily.

Black bass have been established for some years in Lord Exeter's ponds at Burghley, and three years ago it was decided to introduce them into Scottish waters. A pond about 150 yards long was cleaned out for their reception and left dry for some months, and the bottom well limed to destroy, so far as possible, every vestige of other fish. The water was run back in September, and in November a consignment of 100 yearling bass was received from Germany, where these fish are artificially reared. A fortnight ago the pond was drawn. The net was not satisfactory: it had no bottom leads and no end poles, so the catching of any fish was highly problematical. The first haul produced nothing but two fine trout, which had no business to be there. They must have harboured in the rivulet which feeds the pond while the latter was dry. The second haul was more successful. In spite of innumerable entanglements with snags and stones, which deranged the net so that any intelligent fish might have swum under it, six lusty bass were drawn ashore in fine condition. They were not large—not large enough to be risked in the lake they are destined to populate, which swarms with pike. They weighed little more than half a pound each, whereas one of the trout, which must have been their equal in age, was well over a pound. Still, there they were, having escaped all dangers from cormorants, herons, and, still more deadly, eels, all of which frequent this pond. The bass ought to spawn during the present month, and the experiment of establishing bass in Scotland may be said to be accomplished. If their reputation for voracity is well founded, they may be expected not only to hold their own with pike, but to diminish their numbers by devouring the fry. But the greatest care must be taken not to let them invade trout waters, for the jewelled trout must ever be the idol of the angler.

Spring stocktaking reveals many a loss to be deplored in garden and shrubbery, caused by the extraordinary frost of last winter. Every one has his sorrowful list of losses. In mine, one of the heaviest is a myrtle, planted from a cutting in 1851. It covered a south wall twenty feet high, the stem was twenty inches in circumference, and it bore each autumn a load of creamy, fragrant blossom. It is as dead as Queen Anne. On the other hand, some shrubs, which mild winters encourage to flower so early that the blossom succumbs to spring frosts, have been in unusual beauty this year. Such is *Rhododendron præcox*, which generally attempts to flower in February. Retarded by the long frost, it burst into masses of soft lilac bloom at Eastertide, and was a dream of loveliness.

EPPING FOREST.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although I can only lay claim to a knowledge of Epping Forest extending over half the period covered by Colonel Howard's recollection, I can fully corroborate the statements in his letter in your issue of Saturday. The Forest, according to my experience, has greatly improved under the present management. The policy which is being pursued is, briefly stated, the restoration of a most unnatural tract of wooded country to a natural condition, and the maintenance of this condition when secured. I should look upon it as disastrous for the future of our Forest if the annual clamour of a few agitators were allowed to hamper the course of this policy. If there were any danger of this we might have an agitation on the other side in which I for one should be very ready to take part. Had I not been for my general concurrence with Colonel Howard's views, I should not have ventured to take part in this year's controversy, but there are one or two points in his letter to which I cannot subscribe. I should in the first place most strenuously oppose any attempt to develop park-like features. This is certainly not contemplated by the Conservators, as far as I know their policy. In the next place, let me assure Colonel Howard and your readers generally that this outcry has *not* been raised by a "field club" or "a few wandering naturalists." It hails from very different quarters.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

May 11. RAPHAEL MELDOLA.

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.—"Remarkable for its absolute purity, its nutritive value, its pleasant taste, and its property of ready assimilation."—*Health*. OVER 100 PRIZE MEDALS.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The polling for Walworth takes place to-day, and, therefore, little remains to be done except for the Unionists to vote in their thousands. Mr. Bailey's campaign came to a highly successful end last night; and we are glad to see that he has received support not only from Conservative M.P.'s like Mr. Bousfield, but from so characteristic a product of Nonconformity as Mr. Bompas, Q.C. Despite this assistance, the fight is bound to be severe, and slackness on the part of out-voters might easily bring about a Unionist defeat. It is annoying, no doubt, to lose an hour or two of the working day, or to cut into the evening's leisure. Still, Mr. T. W. Russell has justly pointed out that a blow may be struck at the Government by this election, from which it may not recover. The change from Mr. William Saunders to Mr. Bailey would be a change indeed, though the former can scarcely have been chosen on serious grounds.

We do not quite like the divisions on the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill. The figures jump up and down in a manner that must be due to slack attendance, since no great differences of principle were involved in last night's discussions. The majority of nineteen on Mr. Vicary Gibbs' motion for the rejection of Clause 1 was a little larger than it should be, and that of thirty-two on Mr. Fisher's amendment shows much negligence somewhere. The Unionists may be congratulated on their strategy, which is submitting the Bill to a thorough examination without incurring the slightest suspicion of obstruction. The speeches of Mr. Balfour and Sir E. Clarke, in particular, are just what speeches in Committee should be. At the same time the Opposition should remember that the divisions may occur at any moment, and that appearances in the House after dinner only mean the loss of votes when votes are imperatively wanted.

"The Japanese Ministers and the members of foreign Legations are strictly guarded." We expected it, and we shudder to think what will happen when the Diet meets. It must be admitted in extenuation of the popular rage that Count Ito's explanation is not of the most plausible. "Japan's object," he begins blandly, "in entering upon the war was solely to serve the interests of peace." To go to war with your neighbour to preserve peace is an original, if somewhat self-denying, device, for the invention of which Japan deserves the whole credit. From this circular exordium Count Ito goes on to explain that it was pointed out by the three Powers that the annexation of the Liao-Tong Peninsula would be prejudicial to the noble and pacific cause the Mikado had at heart. He saw this in a moment, and accordingly withdrew at once. It is a pleasing story, but we doubt if it will satisfy the national aspirations of Japan. It will hardly console them that she means to secure special privileges on the Nicaragua Canal, when there is one. Perhaps the temporary occupation of Wai-Hei-Wai, of which we hear for the first time officially to-day, will be a more effective consolation.

Mr. Cluer, at the South-Western police-court, seems, if all be true of him, to be a good deal in advance of his time. A young person named Alice King came before him on the various grounds of refusing to go to bed, smashing a window in the workhouse, and bashing the labour mistress on the head. We are bound to say that Alice's record was very extensive, for in the course of her workhouse career she has managed to break one hundred windows. How many labour mistresses the report does not state. Moreover, although many situations had been found for her, she always refused to stay, preferring to return to the head and window bashing. After this we do not somehow seem very much to want to know that she is "free from immorality." It seems like a blot on Alice's fair fame. Mr. Cluer threw himself vigorously into the future, and compared Alice to a dog. In a thousand years time, he thinks, when people are civilized, persons like Alice will be shut up in a lethal chamber and poisoned, as happens to stray dogs at Battersea. Lacking the thousand years and the lethal chamber, he could only give Alice twenty-one days. What dog would care for twenty-one days?

After Malaboch, Magato. The latter is chief of the Makatese tribe, and he wishes to wet his spears in Boer blood. Accordingly he has proceeded to dismiss the Transvaal Government Commission from his country without so much as with their leave or by their leave. The measure is certainly thorough-going, and the Executive has no other choice except to despatch General Joubert with a "commando." These punitive expeditions happen, nevertheless, rather too often for the comfort or the credit of the South African Republic, and less severity would probably mean fewer impis on the war-path. The announcement that paid volunteers will form part of the commando, implies, we presume, that the forcible impressment of white men, which proved so dubious a beginning to the Malaboch war, will be avoided. This is well; and we must proceed to remark that the possible misdeeds of the Boer Executive do not bear comparison with the actual crimes of the Portuguese. The Makatese are known to be armed with modern rifles which have been "run" from the East Coast. The Portuguese are a civilizing influence indeed.

We have said again and again from the first that the Government's proposals for the constitution of the Uganda Protectorate were impossible. You cannot draw a dotted line round a protectorate in a savage country and expect the savages in question to regard it with any reverence. As Unyoro is the same people and country as Uganda, it was inevitable that to take over the one meant taking over the other before long. Last night the Government admitted as much. Sir Edward Grey may have felt foolish, but that is his affair; we are not the keeper of the Government's foolishness. That the fact has been recognized we rejoice. On the strategical view of our position on the Upper Nile Uganda is worthless except as a base for an advance down the river. It is something, therefore, that we have now definitely established forts, if it is only next door, in Unyoro. Only we are beginning to lose hope of this Imperialist Government for any declared forward policy on the Nile. It will advance when Kaba Rega makes it. Otherwise it will sit still and watch others possess themselves of what it professes to regard as the property of England.

Major Pendennis has somewhere remarked that Republicanism sits admirably on a young nobleman. The Master of Elibank, who has rushed in as Radical candidate for West Edinburgh, contrives to keep his destructive hands off the throne. But, so far as we can gather from the summary of his last night's speech, he would pull down every other institution. The Church of Scotland is to be disestablished and disendowed in a turn of the wrist. He would also abolish the hereditary system altogether. This means, we presume, that the aristocracy, too, is not only to be disestablished but disendowed, with all its Masters and even Elibank. Pretty well for a beginning. When, however, he goes on to advocate the immediate settlement of the Irish question, and to declare that if he is elected to Parliament he will keep the question in the forefront we perceive that he must be very young indeed. He will sing to a different tune in a year or two, and in the meantime he has not gone quite the right way to work in a Scotch constituency.

"J. Jones, Major" is a style to strike terror into all hearts but the very stoutest—to which class we should perhaps add the most suspicious of hoaxes. But when Dr. Tanner, in reply to his unseemly attack on the Duke of Cambridge, received a challenge signed with that awful name, did he tremble? So far as the *Daily Chronicle* is informed, a thousand times no. He expressed willingness to meet him at Constantinople—at Olympia, of course; observe the gentle irony of selecting last year's exhibition, as one might say, "I'll be waiting for you in the Garden of Eden"—with torpedoes, or, indeed, anything except water-tube-boilers and advertisement. The courtesy of the gallant member in waiving the latter weapon will be obvious to the meanest comprehension. Indeed, his choice of weapons altogether shows a very chivalrous desire to give his opponent every advantage. A coward would have proposed to obstruct him against time, or answer an examination paper against him in the forms of the House. But then after all Dr. Tanner, not knowing J. Jones, Major, did not really know wherein he was most formidable. Our own view is that J. Jones is at school somewhere with a younger brother. In which case Dr. Tanner may live to rue the day yet.

DOG-SLEEP.

O sweet beneath this tree to lie
And watch with wide incurious eye
The broken glimpses of the sky,
And where the sunlight through the leaves
A subtle flickering broidery weaves,
To hear the low eternal sigh
Of happy winds in tree-tops high,
Or gnats hung in a wavering cloud
Now far and faint, now near and loud,
Or bees that quickly come and go
On noisy errands to and fro;
To see the swallows far, far up,
Like motes in heaven's azure cup;
To lounge and lie with dreamy eye,
And feel the world go whirling round,
And half in sleep to hear the sound
Of winds that shake the tree-tops high.

Sher Afzul has again been interviewed, or it may be that it is merely the interview to which we referred last week which has been elaborated in Fleet-street by an intelligent "pressman"; for on this occasion the words of both Pathan freebooter and of "our representative" are given verbatim. One likes the interviewer to be worthy of his hire, and on the present occasion one ought to be fully satisfied. So subtle is his appreciation of the Oriental character that, having asked the chieftain why he fought against us, and received the plain answer that he did not want to fight, but that there was no alternative, he cunningly suggests, "I fear you are playing with truth." Notice the delicacy of this insinuation and how smoothly it is couched in the true Eastern hyperbole. At this, Afzul, to return the compliment, adopts a British colloquialism, and replies, "I can tell you, on my honour, I have not known what it is to sleep for many weeks past." It will be remembered that in the earlier interview it was suggested that he looked like a man who was afraid to sleep, and thus this weighty circumstance is now confirmed by Sher Afzul's very own words. Finally, to close the conversation, the wild tribesman made one entirely original statement. His last pregnant words were, "Kismet. It is fate."

It is only the first step that costs. Having once tasted the joy of throwing out a Government Bill the Reichstag finds it amusing to throw out another. So bang went the Tobacco Tax. Not that it needed any deadly-determined resolve to defeat that. Germany is hardly the land where an impost on tobacco would be received with pronounced demonstrations of popular joy. And Germany, even more than other countries, is not the land to pay money that is not needed. This was the cheerful proposal of the Tobacco Tax Bill. It was designed to cover an estimated deficit in the revenue, and the Reichstag's Committee had cut down the estimates—mainly in the department of torpedo-boats—until the deficit had virtually disappeared. In these circumstances Count Posadowsky's proposal might almost have been spared the pain of a public annihilation. But the Count, we do not quite know why, was determined to see the last of it. He said that it paved the way to financial reform, a remark we do not understand. Apparently the Reichstag did not understand it either. So Germany retains much tobacco and few torpedo-boats, and everybody is happy except those who are responsible for the defence of the country. They say the Reichstag is now to adjourn and rest from its illegislative labours. We are glad of it.

We like the frankness of George Spangelotto, who was haled before the Guildhall alderman for stealing. He described himself as "a professional thief." The next best thing to being a thief is to be honest about it. George was accused of picking pockets. "Quite right," said George approvingly. George's warfare with society is a little private arrangement of his own. The police and he manage it between them. George gets a job, and the police get him sacked. So that is why George steals. It is simple enough. He must live, but the police don't see the necessity. Mr. Alderman Truscott was puzzled. George's defence, so far as it went, was impeccable. His ready frankness disarmed the severity of justice. Was it George or the police that were at fault? Mr. Alderman Truscott pondered, and then concluded that George would be better in prison. Perhaps he is.

It is reported that the Satanists of Paris and the cult that adores Lucifer are now at daggers drawn. Luciferism and Satanism have hitherto been regarded as much the same thing, but Satanism is simply a moral Anarchy which takes the not out of the Commandments and inserts it in the Creed, whereas the worshippers of Lucifer claim to have an ancient faith, dogma, doctrine, and principles of life. But Lucifer's kingdom is, at any rate for the present, divided against itself. The high-priestess of the Lucifer party, Mdme. Lucie Claraz, *alias* Deodata Lucif, has been libelled by a journal of the Satanists, which calls itself *Le Diable au Vingtième Siècle*. This prescient print accuses the priestess of embezzling certain funds and devoting them to "abominable mysteries." Mdme. Claraz has summoned her accusers to appear before the Ninth Chamber of the Seine Tribunal to answer for the libel. It should be an amusing case—Lucifer *versus* Satan—if only it is not settled out of court.

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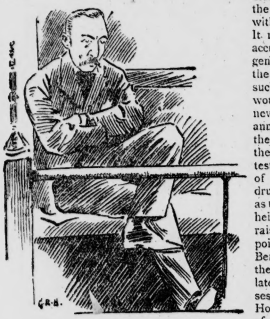
BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO THE PEERAGE.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

"THERE is nothing so much interests the House of Commons as any question that concerns its constitution and privileges," &c., &c., &c. That is the stock sentence on which the average man concerned with politics is brought up. It may, of course, be an accurate summary of the general sentiment; but the innocent observer of such paroxysms of interest would not suspect it. The new Lord Selborne, as announced yesterday gave the House of Commons the chance of making a test case of its appreciation of Constitutional conundrums. Viscount Wolmer, as the late Lord Selborne's heir is still best known, raised much the same point as the then Mr. Bernard Coleridge did on the death of his father, the late Lord Chief Justice, last session. By entering the House, though in the eyes of the man in the street being now a full-blown Lord Selborne, he mutely protested by his presence that he could still sit as the representative in the Commons of West Edinburgh. Was he a peer? When should he cease to be a commoner? If he wasn't a peer, when and how would he become one? and so on and so on till the steadiest heads began to spin round the wrong way.



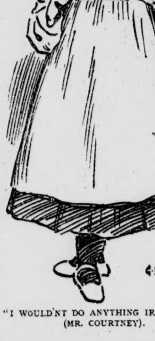
AT THE BAR. (LORD SELBORNE.)

A PEER OR NOT A PEER?

But to suppose that the House was excited, or even visibly interested, would be a mistake. It was fuller than usual, it is true, and it did its best to look very important, and succeeded in looking very puzzled. This was what happened. Lord Selborne took his place on the Liberal Unionist benches next to Mr. Chamberlain. When questions were over Mr. Labouchere, who had passed up a note to the still half-and-half peer, obviously

"KEEP YOUR TEMPER." (MR. CHAMBERLAIN.)

to let him know what was his intention, rose, and drew Mr. Speaker's attention to the presence in the House of a peer. Mr. Gully then catechized Lord Selborne. And in an appropriately nervous voice was answered by him to this effect: "I am a peer of the realm, but not a Lord of Parliament. I have not yet applied for a writ of summons to the House of Lords, nor do I at present intend to do so." "The case unprecedented, and one for the House, not myself, to decide," said Mr. Speaker, who, by the way, behaved with excellent coolness and judgment, now and till the end of rather a trying hour of controversy. "The noble Lord must go behind the Bar." Then the pundits began. Sir William Harcourt read a judgment from notes. "Lord Selborne is a Lord of Parliament; the writ should be allowed for consideration; let the Committee now sitting on Vacation of Seats settle it," he said. Next Mr. Balfour. "Agreed in the main. Sorry to lose both Lord Selborne and Mr. Sidney Herbert; but a peer ought not to be allowed to choose his time for ceasing to be a commoner. Let it be referred to a Special Committee." Now Mr. Chamberlain. "I don't agree with either," he said, and tried to discuss the terms of reference to the Committee, but Mr. Gully promptly stopped him. And Sir W. V. Harcourt gave a short explanation of where he stood in a situation rapidly growing complicated. A laugh broke it, for Mr. Courtney, most irreproachably correct of Parliamentarians, began a little homily by saying, "I should be very unwilling to do anything irregular." Suddenly Sir W. Harcourt seemed to have an idea. "I move for a new writ." And the Speaker, audibly prompted by the Clerk as to the prescribed form of words, put the motion. Now occurred the only excitement. Mr. Chamberlain again got up. "That's done in a fit of temper," he said. There was a pardonable outburst of Liberal indignation, which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman pointedly turned round to restrain. The Chancellor may have contradicted himself. In fact he did. But he certainly didn't do it in anger. They made mutually contradictory suggestions to each other, and Lord Selborne was left soon after five in a state of suspended animation so far as his peerage is concerned with the House of Commons. The Welsh Church service went on through the night.



"I WOULDN'T DO ANYTHING IRREGULAR." (MR. COURTNEY).

THE OPERA.

THE ROYAL OPERA: "OTELLO."

With every circumstance of social pomp the Royal Opera last night began what we all trust may prove to be a highly successful season. And of all selections for such a beginning none could have been happier than Verdi's "Otello," a work perhaps a little unintelligible to the ordinary occupant of the gallery, but possessing a peculiar and distinguished beauty of its own which, at all events, gives a certain promise and interest to the forthcoming season. In truth, to span those years in Verdi's career, from the day when he wrote "Il Trovatore" to the day when he wrote "Otello," is a curious and engrossing occupation. Here, on the one hand you have in "Il Trovatore" the pure and unadulterated Italian opera, run somewhat to seed, gaudy, gay, rather gallant, and—to our modern mind—very shallow. It is full of the inspiration of tune. The little brilliant melodies succeed one another inevitably and popularly. Your anvil chorus, your "Ai nostri Monti," with its pathetic clinging to the notes of the common chord, and many another have gone jingling in the brains of two generations with a remarkable and an occasionally unwelcome persistence. And now, if you please, turn to "Otello," with its stately and dignified rhythms, its solemn poignancy, its scientific construction, its pure and immeasurably noble melody. By what pathway has this extraordinary musician wandered who in youth was capable of spinning endless tunes for the barrel organ, artless, simple, silly, and gay, and in his old age produces a work so seriously beautiful, so classically built, that, if you except "Parsifal," there is probably no operatic composition more perfectly proportioned, more equitably balanced, or of more faultless architecture in the world? "Don Giovanni" is a diviner treasury of many beautiful things; but "Don Giovanni" is not a greater musical-drama, perhaps for the obvious reason that Da Ponte could not write drama at all, however greatly Mozart might write music. But in Boito Verdi has found the one librettist, and the collaboration has proved itself and justified itself with a triumph and a success that are now among the unquestionable things of art.

The performance last night at Covent Garden was in one or two points probably unsurpassable. Signor Tamagno's Otello was, in the second act, as extraordinary and magnificent a piece of work as one could wish to see and hear, and Madame Albani on two occasions positively acted, and sang the ineffably beautiful "Il volto e l'anima ti svelo" as it should be sung—which is saying a very great deal. Signor Tamagno is that rare combination, a dramatic vocalist. In the first act he scarcely made the most of himself. In the second he achieved heights which to understand implied the temporary loss of all critical faculty. His action no less than his voice helped to make that wonderful farewell to all Othello's greatness, "Ora, e per sempre addio," doubly poignant; his almost inarticulate cry "Miseria," when Iago first speaks of jealousy, was a brief moment of consummate art; and the childish helplessness of the music in which Othello confesses that the handkerchief was his first gift to Desdemona, "E il fazzoletto ch'io le diedi, pegno primo d'amor," was expressed by him with a tragic sense of reminiscence which was merely overwhelming. We are quite aware that this language might be described by the scoffer as purple; but great art, no less than bad art, requires superlatives. One is calm in the presence of mediocrity. For example, we can say with no trace of excitement that Signor Pessina, hard-working and conscientious as he is, does not give us the Iago of Maurel; that Signor Pelagalli-Rosetti's Cassio is a pleasant and attractive impersonation; that Mdlle. Olitzka's Emilia is earnest and sincere; that the band worked with a will, if with occasionally imperfect results, that the chorus really and obviously did its best; but that the emotion of the evening was treasured in the voice, the gesture, the terribly tragic realizations of Signor Tamagno.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow me a few lines to state the painful impression left by this case on the mind of a juror? That there had been a gross abuse in the administration of justice in a British colony was indisputable, but there was also a feeling that the Colonial Office and Colonial Office officials were very far from being free from blame. I have read nothing of the case, and have not spoken to any one about it since I was unfortunate enough to be summoned on the jury when the case was tried before the late Lord Chief Justice, many months ago, therefore cannot vouch for the accuracy of my statements, but merely give them as the effect on the mind of one who listened with more or less attention to a wearisome case. Omitting any account of the various acts of injustice, it was resolved by the inhabitants of Tobago and others to petition the Queen for relief from the illegal proceedings of the Chief Justice, and various petitions were signed and sent in through the usual channel—viz., the Governor. These were signed by the prominent members of the Colony, members of the Legislative Council, Chambers of Commerce, &c. The result was that these were referred back to the Governor of the Colony for report, though I believe that one reply was that no petition could be entertained except from the Legislative Council; at the same time the official members were instructed not to sign it.

Mr. Anderson's difficulty is that the Lord Chief Justice held that the action would not lie against a judge, and the Court of Appeal upheld that decision. It is possible that any other view would be unwise as a matter of policy, but there are powers for dealing with judges who do not do their duty. The Governor of the Colony had power to suspend Chief Justice Gorrie and the two other judges, or the Secretary of State for the Colonies power to dismiss them. After a lengthened period of gross injustice, during which time, it was stated in evidence, the Island of Tobago was brought to a state of ruin, and incalculable damage caused to Mr. Anderson and other British subjects, a Royal Commission was issued, and reported on the proceedings of the three judges in even stronger terms than the jury in the case before the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. Before Mr. Anderson's case came on for hearing the instigator of the injustice, Chief Justice Gorrie, had died, and as the cause of action died with him the two defendants Cox and Lumb only were left. The former had been dismissed from his office for misconduct apart from this case, and it was believed that he was without means. The view which some of the jury took was that Mr. Lumb had been in an exceedingly difficult position, and consequently he had the benefit of the doubt. It was, I believe, stated by himself that he had protested to the Governor of the Colony against the illegal acts of the Chief Justice.

The position of a judge should be rendered as strong as possible, and it would be unwise to render him liable for actions at the hand of disappointed litigants; but, on the other hand, a judge who prostitutes his high office should be dealt with unflinchingly. My point is that light should be thrown on the action of the higher officials, those who had the power to put an end to the oppressive proceedings of the three judges, and did not do so until after a great lapse of time, and until Mr. Anderson and others were ruined. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of my impression, but I believe that no effectual steps to put an end to the injustice were taken until Mr. Anderson had commenced proceedings in the home courts against the judges. I beg to enclose my card and note for £10, as a subscription to the fund, and to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

JUROR.

Under the title "Leafy Warwickshire," Messrs. Harpur and Murray, of Derby, will publish next month an entirely new book on the rural beauties and country charms of Shakspeare Land, by Mr. George Morley, the author of several interesting works dealing with country life in the Midlands. Besides the ordinary edition, fifty copies printed on hand-made paper will be issued, each numbered and signed by the author.

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REVIEWS.

THE PROVINCIAL TOWN.*

We have it on the authority of our distinguished contemporary "The Author," that in spite of his productiveness Mr. George Gissing has only just reached the "serial rights" stage in his career. This is probably a critical stage, this coming out piecemeal, the measles, so to say, of authorship; and as Mr. Gissing is one of those writers who has a future, his admirers, among whom we count ourselves, must be disposed to scan his last book, "Eve's Ransom," with an unusually critical and anxious eye. It is a notable book in many ways. For one thing it is written almost wholly in dialogue. It contains only two characters of any importance, Eve Madeley and Maurice Hilliard, though two others, Narramore and Patty Ringrose play up as very tolerable seconds; and the plot might almost be told in a sentence. Mr. Gissing is, as those who read him know, in his way a sort of Zola of the English middle-classes. Of its men he has drawn numberless examples, the wholly vulgar, the half-vulgar, the ignorant, the half-educated, the three-quarter educated; of its women, virgins who are wise and foolish and women who come within neither category. In "Eve's Ransom" the specimens of the same class come from the Black Country, from Birmingham and Dudley. Hilliard is a mechanical draughtsman who becomes an architect; Eve Madeley begins as a national school mistress, and proceeds to be a cashier in a house of business in London. When Hilliard first gets to know her she is at a crisis in her life; she has just discovered that a gentleman whom chance had thrown in her way, and whom she had been in the habit of meeting at the "Heatheries," and such-like places, is already married. Hilliard had come into an unexpected £450, and determined to give up his work and enjoy one complete year of liberty. It is in the middle of this year of freedom that he gets to know Eve: with a chivalrous desire to keep her out of danger, he persuades her and her friend Patty Ringrose to come over to Paris and stay there for a time at his expense. This is her ransom. Eve Madeley is cured of this fancy, which, after all, we are led to infer was not much more than a fancy for marrying a man rich enough to support her; and Hilliard persuades himself that she is beginning to care for him, when she accidentally gets to know Maurice's well-to-do manufacturing friend Robert Narramore, and, while she is in a fashion engaged to Maurice, carries on a correspondence and has meetings with him, until he makes up his mind to marry her, when she quietly, and not only quietly but with a certain gentle dignity which is inimitable, throws over her chivalrous lover and benefactor. Rightly is she called Eve, for she is a miracle of deceit. At the same time she is a shining example of dutifulness and self-control, and her conduct and the dialogue of the story are so skilfully managed that up to the end the reader does not know how far Eve has been telling lies and how far she has been speaking the truth. She retains her fascination for the reader quite as much as for her unlucky lover. In this one character the book is a distinct success, on other counts its merit is more disputable. It may fairly be urged that Mr. Gissing abuses the medium of dialogue, and that, the heroine apart, there is neither character-drawing nor incident sufficient to fill the number of pages that he occupies. The temptation to beat one's work out thin is one of the most dangerous which can besit an author of rising popularity. Wherefore let Mr. Gissing look to himself.

Miss Wassermann's story, like Mr. Gissing's, is cast among people of a large provincial town. But here all likeness between the writers ends. If the man makes too free a use of dialogue, it must be said that his dialogue is always natural. Miss Wassermann's is just the reverse. One might class her as of the "school of Mr. Grant Allen," though, in truth, there is something tending to dizziness in such a suggestion. Like Mr. Grant Allen, there is throughout the book a striving after up-to-dateness in the talk, along with a clumsiness in handling it reminding one of the dark ages of English novel-writing. We are introduced to a sufficient variety of characters. The Dandelion Club, a company of provincial æsthetes, a mummers' supper party, Dudly Hardy, the journalist, and his rich friend, Mr. Collins, the heroic noodle (When shall we get a woman's novel without one such character at least?) who cannot believe that the heroine really prefers him to his intellectual friend. And not one of the company is a human being. It may be admitted that the character and entourage of the Falstaffian Everest Green are not ill-imagined. But it was unwise to make him live in Hotspur-street, and still more rash to challenge comparisons by giving a picture of his death-bed. Diffidence is clearly not a failing of our authoress. She heads her chapters by fragments of original verse, thinly disguised under the titles, "Nonsense Rhymes," "Everyday Verses," &c. Mr. Kipling has done the same sort of thing, though not so persistently. Here is a specimen of Miss Lillias Wassermann's versification:—

> Oh, I have laughed and sung and drunk my fill
> Through all these flying years! I asked no more
> Of life than what it gave me. Roses blue?
> They bloom not save beside Arcadian bowers
> Sung of by idiots. Those that really shine
> From every hedgerow, suited me as well
> And smelt as sweetly. &c., &c., &c.

* "Eve's Ransom." By George Gissing. One vol. (Lawrence and Bullen.) "The Goddess of the Dandelions." By Lillias Wassermann. Two vols. (Ward and Downey.)

A FRONTIER EXPEDITIONETTE.†

THE moment is propitious for publishing the account of any frontier expedition, and Captain Crawford McFall has, with the help of the illustrations which he himself contributes, made a handsome and attractive-looking volume of his "With the Zhob Field Force." One must be allowed to doubt, however, whether this very minute military operation cried out for its sacred bard. It was little more than an exploring or surveying party on a large scale. It is true that General White (Sir George White) wrote concerning the assault of the Takht-i-Suleyman, a peak in the Suleyman range, that "it is far the most difficult operation, from a physical point of view, I have ever called upon soldiers to perform, and the fact that British soldiers and Baluch sepoys, fully accoutred, scaled these dangerous heights, will not be lost upon the Sheranis." Still, it is impossible to make anything from the literary point of view of the ascent of a mountain *not* in the face of the enemy; and what applies to this, the crowning achievement of the march, applies to all the earlier stages of it. On page 102 we read: "About seven o'clock that evening (October 24, 1890) a startling incident occurred: an escort of Zhob levies, with camels, under Captain O'Mealy, being fired at in the Inzara *tangi*. No one was hit, however, and they drove off their assailants and brought the convoy safely to camp." There were very few incidents even as startling as this, for almost on every side the tribesmen disappeared before the advance of our troops, and the head men came in to make terms.

The chief defect of the book is the absence of a map; for with the best will in the world the average reader cannot be expected to carry in his head the names and position of the various tribes which lie along our North-West Frontier. The Zhob valley then, it may be said, lies a little to the north-east of Quetta, and is separated from the Punjab by the Suleyman range. The Khaisor mountains divide it from Afghanistan proper. The Zhob river, flowing north-east, joins the Kundar river, and the united streams, under the name of the Lami (most rivers in Afghanistan change their names three or four times along their course), flow into the Indus. The people who inhabit the valley of the Zhob go collectively by the name of Sheranis, and are one among the numerous "frontier tribes" which are practically as independent of the Amir of Aghanistan as they are of the British *sarkar*. No doubt there was no reason why these tribesmen should not have shown fight as much as the Black Mountain men did a year or two earlier; that they did not do so is very likely owing to the excellent dispositions of the present commander-in-chief of India and of Sir Robert Sandeman. Happy, no doubt, the expedition which has no history. But the attempt in this case to make one long enough to fill Captain McFall's handsome volume is like pressing water from stones.

† "With the Zhob Field Force." By Captain Crawford McFall, K.O.Y.L.I. (One volume: Heinemann).

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A RAILWAY HISTORIETTE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Now that readers and reviewee have had their say it seems almost time for the reviewer to take a hand. First, in reply to Mr. Martin, I expressly stated that Mr. Sekon's mistake was in ascribing to Paddington *passenger* station proper an area of 70 acres, which would doubtless have been correct if applied to the entire Great Western terminal accommodation. Further, it is no doubt true the momentum acquired in descending a hill helps to carry a train up the opposite ascent, but Mr. Sekon stated that "severe gradients . . . lend themselves to economical working," in other words, that it is more economical to work a hilly than a flat line, which is, of course, absurd. Can Mr. Martin, who says a switchback illustrates the subject aptly, mention a switchback constructed on the principle of beginning with a steep ascent, as is the case with the South Devon gradients?

Now to turn to Mr. Sekon. With the fact that he has contributed largely to railway journals, and that a brother railway journalist has stated "We cannot all be Sekons," I have nothing to do. I never said we could. But I did say that Mr. Sekon "appears to have no real familiarity with his subject." Had I said so inadvertently or recklessly it would have been much to the discredit not only of writer but of editor. But I said so deliberately, after reading the book from cover to cover. As Mr. Sekon wishes it your readers shall judge between us.

Page 13. Mr. Sekon calls Wharncliffe meetings "the principal statutory meetings of the shareholders." Evidently he does not know what they are. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they are purely formal.

Page 43. The railway arrives at Wallingford Station. This is true neither of the original nor of the present line. It was Wallingford-road; it is Moulsford. There always was an intermediate station at Goring. Mr. Sekon states that there was originally only one station, Farrington, between Steventon and Swindon. There was from the beginning a station at Shrivenham.

Pages 66-68. Mr. Sekon says the *Ajax* had 10 ft. driving wheels, Whishaw, who was a contemporary engineer, writing from personal knowledge, says in both editions that the diameter was 8 ft. Mr. Sekon's mistake—for I have no doubt whatever that it is a mistake—seems to have begun with Kipnear Clark's book in 1860, and to have been repeated ever since without verification.

Page 70. Quoting Mr. Gooch's statement, "advantage has been taken of new cylinders being required to give them an extra inch in diameter," Mr. Sekon adds, "thanks to the margin allowed by the broad gauge." He might as well have said thanks to Tenterden steeple. Gooch was only increasing his cylinder diameter from 15 to 16 inches. His successor's engines are running to-day with 20-inch cylinders on the narrow gauge.

Page 71. "The broad gauge," says Mr. Sekon, "allowing the centre of gravity to be raised with perfect safety, the wheels were made to enter the floors of the carriages;" in other words, as the broad gauge allowed the centre of gravity to be placed high, Brunel inconvenienced his passengers by keeping it low. Does Mr. Sekon think it was impossible to allow the wheels of narrow gauge vehicles to enter the floors of the carriages?

Page 104. "Gladstone's Railway Confiscation Bill." Evidently Mr. Sekon is unaware that this bill passed as the Cheap Trains Act, 1844, and that it is still law.

Pages 106, 107. There never was a railway called the Birmingham and Rugby Junction. Mr. Sekon means the Birmingham and Derby, which joined the London and Birmingham at Hampton.

Page 109. "The registered baggage between London and Paris via Boulogne is daily conveyed in this way"—namely, in luggage boxes, and "undergoes two transhipments." So says Mr. Sekon; but he is wrong. The luggage boxes only work between London and Boulogne, at which place they are unloaded. Mr. Sekon will see a picture of the operation and a criticism on it—a very unjust one, by the way—in Acworth's "Railways of England."

Page 221. "A supplementary Act was obtained (by the Cornwall Railway Company) in 1847, extending the time for the completion of the line to 23rd June, 1860." Those who know anything of Parliamentary procedure will smile at Mr. Sekon's idea of a single Extension of Time Act running for thirteen years.

Page 316. The North Cornwall Railway has no parliamentary powers for an extension to New Quay.

Perhaps I have said enough to show that my assertion that Mr. Sekon has no real familiarity with his subject was not made inadvertently. I will only add that I was quite aware that he alluded to Bourne's "History of the Great Western Railway" as "the only other history of the Great Western Railway." What I said was that he did not mention its name or acknowledge his indebtedness. His pictures of the original Paddington station on page 10, the Box Tunnel, page 47, the Bath station, page 50, are all borrowed from Bourne, and I do not find that they are put in what Mr. Sekon calls "quotes."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

May 13. YOUR REVIEWER.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will remember that I wrote to you some time ago about a puppy. The result was that the puppy ceased from troubling, and proved that the influence of your journal extended even to the brute creation. (Here is an opportunity for an enemy, if the *Pall Mall* has an enemy, to be oh so funny!) I am encouraged by this to ask your assistance in flying at far higher game, even that lordly and imposing creature the British Workman. It is he who now is tormenting me. Every morning at 6.30 he wakes me with his hammer, hammer, hammer. He is engaged on a building which looks upon my bedroom at the back of St. James's-place. It used to be such a quiet bedroom, away from all traffic and noises of the town. And now, waking at 6.30 means to me sleeping from three to four hours a night. After the third night I usually break down, and have to go into the country for a week, return for three nights, and go back to the country. Perhaps he is a Radical, and resents that I, a blameless Tory, should sleep while Lord Rosebery lies awake. In any case the nuisance is unnecessary; the work in these long days might perfectly well begin an hour or two later. Why can't the British workman refuse to leave his happy home until he has taken a comfortable breakfast? He is as unjust to himself and his family as to me. And here is another illustration of the tyranny of man over man, the useless interference with one another's comfort, which proves London to be still in a state of primitive barbarism.—Your obedient servant,

London, S.W., May 13, 6.45 A.M. STILL A SUFFERER.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

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THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

The summer splendours of hat and bonnet are now fairly full-blown, and, for the more part, as delightful as they are daring. The best are flamboyant without being vulgar—no sad-hued ghosts, but generous and gay—and so many and so varied are they in their divers forms of butterfly-like beauty that she who chooses ill must needs do so from sheer depravity of instinct. To be sure, there is, as ever, room and to spare for misguided selection, the supply of monstrous forms and rank colours being naturally in proportion to the demand, and at the present moment—to paraphase the popular epigram: "When they are good, they are very, very good, and when they are bad, they are horrid." Horrid indeed are the glaring yellow straws with their livid embattlements of harsh magenta, sour as mid-season rhubarb, of complexion-yellowing purples and cornflower blues, and excruciating variants in the key of pink.

He, but more particularly she, that will to Cupar maun to Cupar, so let those wear them who choose; Autolycus will pass by on the other side, in seemlier company and a happy Pharisaical sense of decorative self-righteousness. And how soothing a consciousness of harmony with all things bright and beautiful should glow beneath the diaphanous shelter of a chiffon hat, black but comely, a broad-leafed expanse of filmy billows that rise and fall in soft undulations over their sustaining bars!

The flowers, of course, were all at the back, forming, as it were, a kind of *cache-peigne*, and falling, in some instances, in loose-petalled profusion. A tumbled mass of exquisitely simulated guelder roses, in pale, pure tones of white, greenish white, and most delicate green, bring up the rear bravely on one notable example fresh from the atelier of Virot; the front of this hat—which a Morland nymph might have sported without imperilling her type—bore a nodding trophy of ostrich, neither too stiff nor too tall, clasped at the base by an oblong paste buckle moulded to the crown.

Another voluminous symphony in black chiffon, very fine and large, receives its strongest note of distinction from the fearless arrangement of flowers that crowns the wearer's back hair. This is simply a huge agglomeration of green overlapping leaves, the foliage of the La France rose, with two or three of the opulent pink blossoms clustering in the centre. Iridescent as a rose-beetle, with like braveries of commingled bronze, gold and green, is a charming structure of shot straw, fashioned after the demure new design not at all unakin to the long subsigned Dolly Varden shape. Flat of crown, and slightly arched in front to show forehead and hair, the sides droop in sympathy with the meek bandeaux that drape Nexera's ears while the vacuum behind is filled to overflowing with *cache-peigne* of flowers—pink roses again.

The margin is encircled—and embellished—by a soft ruffle, a ruche rather, of shot ribbon, whose hues take up the wondrous tale of the rose-beetle straw. Both sides of the crown, in front, rejoice in a good-sized rosette of this ribbon; while the central trophy is simply a slender sheaf of tall green blades of grass, grappled to the straw with a diamond ouch. The fantastic, even rakish, fascinations of the Sapho hat—so named surely in prospective compliment to the distinguished stranger within our gates—charm they never so unwisely, must fail utterly of their legitimate effect when sported by the average woman.

A small head, with a distinctive dash of "*chien*," a *belle chevelure dorée*, and fluffy into the bargain, are crying necessities for that not necessarily impossible she who would trip it under the jauntily absurd protection of the headgear called Sapho. Good taste you can hardly think it, nor unexceptionable form; dignity it has none, and impudence laughs in every inch of it; and yet, crowning youth and beauty—absolute youth and beauty whose patron saint is Sheitan—its pert allurements are not entirely to be despised. Upon the Dresden shepherdess type, fresh, ingenuous, and *tant soit peu* tip-tilted, it has adorable possibilities—of a kind.

But the stately, the stodgy, the not indubitably youthful, and the typical English Meess should shun this wildly sculptured toque as the pestilence; for those whose aspect it should fail to render frankly grotesque would suffer, perhaps, even more keenly in taking on a garish look of haggard straining after forbidden coquetry. An elderly siren in a white veil and a portly person in Empirical muslin and blue ribbons are among the saddest sights of the civilized world—if we leave out the knicker-bockered nymph who comes in so easy a first in the contest for ugliness as to be practically out of the reckoning. Even a young lady in a Sapho toque is not arrayed like one of these.

More and more insistent, broader and even broader become the collar and the collarette. And this again is but a magnified recrudescence from a day before yesterday mode. How we loved it twenty years syne! And how it has grown! Then its proportions, dashing as they were, were deemed them aforetime, were *mesquines*, meagre compared with the new development. Vandyked or square, wrought in lawn, lace, batiste, guipure, spotted muslin, or prim embroidery; whether taking shape as Toby frill, languishing fichu, or buxom full-flounced yoke, plenitude is still the one thing needful.

Long-sleeved gowns—and these, thanks to Mdme. de Paris, the Queen over the water, grow fewer day by day, are sometimes adorned with cuffs to match the collarette in material and guise, once more a sort of survival from the immediate past, the daintiest being seventeenth century, or, to speak with more exactitude, early Jacobean as to character.

Irrepressible seems the coloured veil, and the worse the colour the more deeply esteemed. The most prevalent form taken just now by this Protean evil is bright, strong blue—the blue of Reckitt, spotted thickly with tufts of chenille. Worn with straw hats of the same aggressive hue the effect produced is lurid in the extreme; it is the story of "The Purple Head" materialized and re-told. And though the horrid apparition may leave you with aching eyes and smarting colour sense for a few seconds after it has passed away, there is consolation of a malicious kind in the thought that such gratuitous idiotcy should have fallen into the trap designed for it. Not in vain is the lure spread in the sight of the silly. They or their unremembering way looking almost as imbecile and unlovely as they are—sealed with the seal of foolishness, and made one and indivisible with vulgarity.

The blouse bodice, and the blouse itself, would seem to be more in evidence than ever. But the too popular practice of sharply bisecting the figure with contrasting tones and colours at the waist-line is, perhaps, the inevitable consequence of a mode that should not, but nevertheless does, conduct to the patchy and scrappy. There is an indefinable something, more than slight suggestion of a toilet pitchforked together at chance-medley, a savour, so to speak, of the reach-me-down, inseparable from the blouse and skirt that are neither matched nor mated.

Æsthetic considerations apart, such an arrangement is void of distinction and subtlety to boot; it presents an effect already contemptible through over-familiarity; an effect in no wise essentially differentiated from the well-known ensemble produced, of necessity, not choice, by the tocherless many who, poor souls! are fain to "smarten up" old skirts with bright blouses. All honour to them for the spirited expedient. But why should the mode, with whom all things are possible, to whom nothing of best and fairest remains forbidden, who may wallow in extravagances, and dissolve pearls for drink an she will, why should she elect to follow in the footprints of a respectable *pis aller?* Why, indeed? And, why, alas! will unblessed damozels, whose complexions are yellow like ripe corn, persist in garbing themselves in vivid cherry-colour and tan combined?

Checks increase and multiply in varied combinations of hue, sometimes arriving at the complexity of tartan, but least offensive when limited to two colours only. Black and green; pale green and heliotrope; wall-flower, apricot, and turkis blue; cornflower, violet, and yellow are among the more favoured harmonies—or discords. Piqué, white and in a range of faint, delicate colours, of a gentler make, less thick and unbending than the stiff, harsh fabric of our childish recollections, is still well to the fore, despite the immense popularity of soft flowered muslins, and dainty chiné silk.

This last is infinite in its variety, but most attractive when most primly and thoroughly old-world as regards colouring and character. Tiny stripes and tiny flowers, in all manner of pretty tones of lavender, lilac, puce, maize, greens, and greys, are all that a fond heart could wish.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A corner in camphor is, it would appear, being engineered. Those interested will therefore be well advised to be careful in their transactions.

The statement of the London and County Bank, made up to April 30, shows liabilities, £36,750,934; cash in hand, &c., £4,521,568; (proportion to liabilities, 12.3 per cent.), cash at call, &c., £2,987,612; investments, £9,060,747; discounts and advances, £22,846,730.

It is stated the public may shortly be invited to subscribe capital for Frisby, Dyke, and Co., which it appears to be the intention to float as a limited liability company. From what is known of the results of its past working, it would appear that the capital should certainly not amount to more than £25,000, and if it sought to obtain more than this in a hurry, intending investors should certainly await criticisms that they may form a sound judgment before rushing to subscribe.

With a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, the Bardoc Gold Mines (Limited) has been formed to acquire the lease of the "Bank of England claim" and of the adjoining property to the south, situate at Bardoc, on the East Coolgardie Gold Field of Western Australia, and containing together an area of about 27 acres. Mr. G. R. Fearby and Professor William Nicholas have both reported favourably on the properties. The purchase price has been fixed at £75,000, payable as to £65,000 in fully paid-up shares at par, and the balance in cash. The public are invited to subscribe for 35,000 shares.

At the meeting to-day, the report of the Equity and Law Life upon its tenth quinquennial period, which was submitted, contained one sensational feature—the reduction of the bonuses by about 25 per cent. compared with those declared five years ago. The cause is twofold—the influenza epidemic and the expense of obtaining new business. The total assurances in force are now 6,824 policies, assuring with bonuses £8,180,593, and the annuities amount to £16,254 per annum. The premiums received during the quinquennium were £1,130,937, and the funds, excluding share capital, amount to £2,766,753. The average rate of interest earned was £1 12*s.* per cent. over the valuation rate.

In their report, which is now published, the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the trustee question recommend, generally, that the court be empowered to relieve any trustee from personal responsibility when satisfied that he has acted honestly, reasonably, with the intention of carrying out the terms of the trust, and ought fairly to be excused for having acted without the direction of the court. They also recommend that the court be empowered to give sanction beforehand to such departures from the terms of any trust as have become expedient owing to altered circumstances, and are for the advantage of those beneficially interested. They also consider that the practice in obtaining the direction of a judge ought to be cheapened and simplified.

It is believed that a further substantial sum of money will be withdrawn from the mining market at the next settlement, for use in the Yankee market. This is, perhaps, not unlikely, as the account in American Rails must be much larger for the buying of the past few days. Some of the dealers who left the American for the mining market are beginning to straggle back to their old quarters now that an appearance of coming business is noticeable. As one of them has just put it: "I would rather make £10 a day in the Yankee market, and be able to get home to dinner every night, than £20 in the mining market, and only meet my family at breakfast." The difficulties of settlement in mining bargains render hard work a necessity if a dealer expects to make money.

OLYMPIA.

THE VOICE OF THE SHAREHOLDER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The circular which has just been issued by the directors of Olympia (Limited) has come with great shock to me and equally so to others who have purchased shares in this undertaking at a premium of sixty per cent.

The impudent proposal of the directors, who tell us on the one hand that the security for the suggested new debenture issue is ample, and on the other that we as shareholders are to agree to accept one-tenth of the profits of the undertaking, and to relinquish the other nine-tenths in favour of the subscribers to these new debentures, is too ludicrous for consideration.

I heartily support the suggestion made by your correspondent signing herself "A Woman," and shall move for the appointment of the Committee, whose functions should embrace an independent inquiry into the financial position of the company when the last balance-sheet was issued, into the circumstances surrounding the issue of the new shares at a premium of 25 per cent. so recently as last December, and into any traffic in the shares of the company since then which may appear to demand investigation. I fancy the labours of such a committee might disclose some startling results.—Yours faithfully,

A HOLDER OF FIVE HUNDRED SHARES.

Junior Athenæum Club, 116, *Piccadilly, W., May* 13.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Referring to the letter in your issue of to-day, following your announcement of the Olympia collapse, I write to support the excellent suggestion made by "A Woman" that a committee of shareholders of this concern should be formed to investigate its present position.

It is ridiculous that shareholders to the extent of over £190,000 should be expected, without the slightest information as to the present state of the finances of the company, to submit to have their interests wiped out unless they are prepared to send good money after bad by subscribing for the new debentures which are proposed to be raised by the directors. Personally, if the proposal were limited to the raising of new capital by debentures I should raise no objection; but the further proposal to issue 10,000 shares of 10*s.* each—that is, a preference capital of only £5,000—which is to be entitled to nine-tenths of the profits of the undertaking, and each share to carry 200 votes, is astounding. This small issue will, of course, make the present shareholders' capital practically valueless, as the directors so candidly remark. It is, no doubt, held out as an inducement to the present shareholders to take up the debentures, but to my mind it appears more in the light of a threat that if they don't they will be left out altogether. It seems to me to create the worst kind of founders' or deferred share, and I trust other shareholders will join with me in defeating this proposal. If necessary the new debentures could bear a higher rate, and be made more attractive in other ways. According to the directors' own statement, after providing for existing debentures, there is security for the new debentures to the extent of £146,943. So that it would be far better for the shareholders, even if only a portion of this sum would be realizable, to insist on the concern being wound up at once, and so get back some portion of their money.

Again, why should reconstruction be proposed at this particular moment? The summer is approaching, and the takings will for some time be much improved; and it seems very unfair to oust those who have borne the burden at such a time.

I trust many other shareholders will join in opposing the present proposal, and I would suggest that a proper organization be formed to see that the views of dissenting shareholders be enforced at the coming meeting. No doubt the services of a responsible accountant could be secured who would receive proxies and obtain better terms for the unfortunate shareholders.—Yours faithfully,

A SHAREHOLDER.

London, May 13.

ARGENTINE GOLD PREMIUM.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has fallen one point, to 260 p.c.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

	Last Week.	*Inc. or Dec.*	*Aggregate.*	*Inc. or Dec.*
Brighton	£49,374	—4,554	£803,857	—16,89
South Eastern	42,492	—5,534	682,744	—22,844
City and South London	832	— 73	17,815	+509
Chicago Great Western	$63,859	+9,667	3,088,849	—446,783

Railways.—Mexican National, 525 dols. *increase*; Cordoba and Rosario, 15,710 dols. *increase*; Cordoba Central, 7,430 dols. *increase*; ditto North Section, 16,620 dols. *increase*; Grand Trunk, £1,445 *decrease*; Chicago Trunk, £1,268 *decrease*; Detroit, £328 *increase*—total, 2,385 *decrease*; Mexican, £2,400 *increase*; Louisville, 3,790 dols. *decrease*.

Tramways, &c.—North Metropolitan, £1,241 *increase*; Calcutta, £34 *decrease*; Glasgow (for week), £3,020; Edinburgh Street (for week), £566; ditto (aggregate), £7,575; Sheffield, £271 *increase*; Wolverhampton, £21 *increase*; Imperial, £56 *decrease*.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Scotch Quarter Day (Whitsunday)		Bolands	Dublin, 12
Braz. Submarine Tele.	Winchester House, 12	Nyassa Company	Lisbon, 2
Cape Asbestos (& ex gen.)	Winchester House, 12	Liverpool New Cattle Mkt.	Liverpool, 12
Eng. and Aust. Copper	Palmerston-bldgs., 2	Rip Gold Mining (stat.)	Paris, 3½
Howell and James	5, Regent-street, W., 11	Bullard's Debs., Wigan and Edinburgh stocks, &c., calls, £940,000	
Hunwal Tea	7, Mincing-lane, 12	Colonial Wool Sales	Willans and Overbury C. Balme and Co.
Investment Trust	Cannon-street Hotel, 2	Peek Bros. and Winch, list closes for country, 12	
Lon. and Austral. Deb.	Winchester House, 2		
Moore's Rhodesia Conces.	Cannon-st. Hotel, 3½		
San Jorge Nitrate	Winchester House, 1		

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris, short ... 25.21	Athens, sight . 46.70	St.Ptrsbg,3mos.93.05	Bombay trans. 1/1 1-16
Do. cheques 25.22½	Brussels, chqs. 25.27½	Vienna, sight 12.22½	Calcutta trans.1/1 9-32
Berlin, 3 mos. 20.40½	Cnstnple,3mos 111.50	B.Ayres,pp.dol.13.19*d*	Hong Kong trans2/2
Do. 8 days 20.46	Frankfrt, short 20.47	Rio J'n'iro,90dys 9¼*d*	Do. 4 mo. 2/2¼
Do. sight ... 20.47	Hamburg, 3 mo 20.40	V'lp'raiso 90 dys. 16⅞*d*	Shanghai trans 3/0⅜
Amstrdm,short 12.09	Lisbon, sight . 41⅝*d*	NewYork,60dys. 4.86½	Do. 4 mos. 3/0¾
Do. sight 12.10¼	Madrid, sight . 28.35	Do. trans. 4.88	Singapore 4 mos. 2/2¼
Antwerp,short 25 27.31	Rome, sight ... 26.52	Yokohama,4 mos. 2/1⅞	Penang 4 mos 2/2¼

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MARKETS DULL AND LOWER.

There has been only a very quiet demand for money to-day, but the Scotch term payments to-morrow and nearly a million in calls falling due, have given rates a rather firmer appearance. The prospect of the Chinese indemnity loan, which may be issued very soon now, is also having its effect on the market.

Loans.		Deposits	Two Months.		Three Months.		Four Months.		Six Months.	
Day... ¼	½	Banks......½	Fine Bills ¾	13-16	¾	13-16	13-16	⅞	1	
7 Day ½		Dsct Hses ½ & ¾	Trade Bills 1⅜	½	1⅜	½	1½	⅝	1¼	¾

The Stock Exchange presents the same features as yesterday, and values show a drooping tendency in all directions, although any stock offered at a concession is quickly snapped up. Consols and other first-class securities are steady, but Colonial loans are generally weak. Home Railways are in most cases ¼ to ½ lower, while Chatham seconds have dropped back 2, and Great Northern deferred ¾ to 1¼. South Eastern ordinary, however, is up a point, and it must be remembered that the traffics now being published compare with the week before Whitsuntide last year. In the Foreign department Argentines are weak in spite of a further fall in the gold premium, the Funding loan giving way 1½, and several other South American securities are also heavy, but Costa Ricas are up a point and Internationals are fairly steady. The French Budget statement has had apparently little effect on Rentes, although in view of its unsatisfactory nature it is not surprising to find these weak. American Railroads have not fallen so much as might have been expected, and they are above parity in several cases. Northern Pacifics are prominently weak with a drop of 1, but Lake Shores have improved 1½ on the statement that the company has no intention of acquiring the Toledo St. Louis road. Mining shares are quiet and heavy, with few exceptions. Anglo-American and Telegraph Construction are each up a point.

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2 9	C'nsols (2¾) Mny		105⅝	¾
2 9	Do. Account		105 11-16	13-16
2 9	New2½perCents.		103¾	4¼
2 9	LocalLoansStock		109¼	¾
2 17	India3½perCents		114⅞	15⅛
2 17	Do. 3 per Cents...	+⅛	105¾	6¼
3 8	Do.3½perCnt.Rs.		59⅛	⅜
2 11	BankofE'glandSt.		333	7
2 12	Mt.Bd.Wks.3p.c.		111	½
2 10	Do. 2½ p.c.		100½	1½
2 16	Birm'gh'm 3½p.c.		121	2
2 16	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		126½	7½
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3 4	Can'da3½p.c.Reg		110	½
3 2	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.		100½	1
3 2	Cape 3½ p.c.C.In.		113¾	14¼
3 4	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		107¼	¾
3 10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		115½	16
3 9	Do. 3½ 1924 ...		104	½
3 11	N'wZlnd4p.c.Cns.	−¼	110½	11½
3 10	Q'nsl'nd 3½p.c.In		101¾	2¼
3 15	S.Astln. 4 p.c.R'g.		108½	9
3 7	Do. 3½p.c.In		103¾	4¼
3 17	Victoria 4 p.c.1885	−⅛	107¾	8¼
3 12	Do. 3½ p.c.	−¼	100½	1
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
3 10	Brighton Ord.		174	6
3 18	Do. A.	−¼	159¼	¾
2 16	Caledonian	−½	135½	4½
1 10	Do. Defer	−⅛	45⅜	⅝
nil.	Chatham Ord.	−¼	19½	¾
2 18	Do. Pref.	−¼	123	4
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	−2	65	6
nil.	East London		7¼	8
2 3	Great Eastern		79¾	80
3 11	Gt.Nth.Ord.Pref.		114	15
2 2	Do. Ord. Def.	−¾	50½	1
2 2	Do. A.	−1½	80½	1½
3 7	Great Western		158½	9
nil.	Hull & Barnsley		33	½
3 9	Lanc. and York		119	20
3 1	Met Consolidated		91¼	¾
nil.	Met. District		30	½
3 10	Midland		154½	5
2 18	North Brit. Pref.	−⅛	78½	9
0 7	Do. Def		40½	¾
3 14	North Eastern		163⅜	⅝
3 8	North Stafford		126	8
3 11	North Western		178¼	¾
1 10	Sheffield		53	5
nil.	Do. A	−⅜	29½	¾
3 0	South Eastern	+1	134	6
2 6	Do. Deferred	−½	91¾	2¼
3 1	South Western		199	201
3 4	Do. Deferred		71	2
	FOREIGN STOCKS.			
6 2	Argntin.5p.c.1886	−¼	67½	8½
7 1	Do.6p.c.Fundig	−1¼	73	½
...	Do. Cedulas A	−½	31	2
5 12	Brazilian 4½ 1888		78	80
5 4	Do. 1889		75½	6
6 1	Do.W. of Minas		81¾	2¼
...	B. Ayres 6p.c.1883		25	7
...	Do. Cedulas I.		7¾	8¼
7 4	Do. Waterw'rks		59½	60
6 4	Bulgarian		97	8
4 14	Chilian 1886	+½	97	8
5 18	China 6 p.c. Gold		103	½
6 13	Do. 7 p.c.Silver		111	12
nil.	Colombian		17	19
...	Costa Rica A.	+1	36	8
...	Do. B.	+1	35	7
...	Ecuador, New	−½	28	30
4 0	Egypt State Dom.		106½	7½
3 18	Do. Unified	−⅛	103⅝	⅞
3 13	Do. New Daira		102½	3
3 5	Do. New 3½p.c.		101½	2
2 19	French3 p.c.R'nts	−½	101	2
2 17	Do.3½p.c.R'nts		107	8
..	Greek 5 p.c.1881	−¼	35	½
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884	−¼	35	½
...	Do.4.p.c.Mon.	+¼	37½	8
...	Do 4p.c.Rts1889		29	30
...	Guatemala 4p.c.		37	9
nil.	Honduras		7¾	8¼
4 0	Hung.Gold R'nt's		102	½
4 12	Italian Fives		87½	¾
7 12	Mexican 6p.c.1888		88½	9
nil.	Peruv. Cor		5¾	6
...	Do. Preference	+¼	19½	20
14 15	Do. Debentures		57	8
3 18	P'rt'gueseThrees	−⅛	25	¼
3 19	Russian 4p.c. 1889		102¼	¾
5 10	Spanish 4p.c.	−⅛	72	¼
4 8	Transvaal 5 p.c.		114	15
1 11	Turkish Conv. A.		64	5
2 3	Do. B.		45	½
3 9	Do. C.		28¼	⅜
3 16	Do. D.	+1-16	25⅞	6⅛
3 18	Do. Defence '91		102¼	¾
7 12	Urugy. Cn.3½p.c.	−¼	48¼	9¼
7 3	Venezuela		42	4
	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS			
1 10	BAyres&Rosario		66	8
4 17	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		112	14
2 2	Argentine Centl.		72	3
...	Do. N.E. Deb.		23	5
...	Do. East		35	7
6 5	Canadian Pacific.	−⅞	53⅝	⅞
nil.	Grand Trnk. Ord.	−1-16	6⅝	⅞
nil.	Do. 1st Pref.	−¼	38	½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.		26	½
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref.	−⅛	14⅞	15⅛
...	Do. Guarantd.	−¼	48	½
nil.	Mexican Ord	+1	25	½
1 8	Do. 1st Pref.		83½	4½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	−½	43	4
6 8	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		69½	70
...	Mex. Nat. A.		35	6
9 11	Nitrate Railways		18⅞	19⅛

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
	Shares.			
...	Atchison Shares.	−⅜	8⅛	¾
...	Cent. Pacific Sh..	−⅛	20	¼
6 16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	−⅞	68½	¾
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand		15¾	16
...	Do. Pref.	−⅜	48⅜	⅝
nil.	Erie	−⅜	14⅛	⅜
...	Do. Pref.	−1	30	1
5 12	Illinois Shares		99	100
4 6	Lake Shore	+1½	150½	51½
...	Louis and Nash.	−⅜	60½	¾
...	Miss. K. & Texas		18⅜	⅝
4 16	N. Y. Central Sh.		103½	4½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario	−⅛	18⅝	⅞
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	−⅛	17⅜	⅝
...	North Pacific Pf.	−1	25½	¾
4 16	Pennsylvania Sh.	−½	54	½
nil.	Phil. & Read Sh.		10½	¾
...	Southern Ord.	−⅛	14⅝	⅞
...	Do. Pref.	−½	41¼	¾
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.	−⅜	16¼	½
nil.	Wabash Pref.	−¼	19¾	20¼
	Bonds.			
...	Atchison A	+¼	26½	7
3 17	Illinois 4 p.c.Gold		106	8
4 15	Louisville 5p.c.G.		107	9
4 16	Mis. K. &Tex.4G.		88	90
3 10	N.Y.Cent. 4p.c.G.		106	7
4 19	N.Y. Erie,1C.1920		130	24
...	Do. 2nd Mort.		72	3
...	N.Y.,P.,&O.1stM	−¾	19¼	½
3 10	Penns. 4½ Gold		114	16
...	Phil & Read1stIn.		37	8
nil.	Wabash6p.c.Deb.		29	½
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
5 9	Anglo-American	+1	47	9
5 6	Brazil Submarine		12½	13
4 12	Direct U States	+⅛	9¼	¾
4 0	Eastern		16¼	¾
4 1	Eastern Extensn.		16⅞	17⅛
4 7	National Telephn		6¼	½
6 0	Tel. Constrn.	+1	41	43
	MINING AND LAND.			
10 18	Aladdin Gold	−5-32	⅝	11-16
...	Bayley's Reward		9/3	9/9
...	Bechuanaland		2 5-16	7-16
66 0	Broken HillProp.		2 3-16	1-16
...	Buffelsdoorn		5⅝	13-16
...	Champ D'Or		4⅝	¾
8 0	Champion Reef		4½	⅝
...	Char. S. Africa	−1-16	3⅝	¾
1 0	City & Suburban.		24¾	5¼
3 15	Cons.G.Flds.Def.	+1-16	9⅜	⅝
...	Crœsus, New		2¼	⅜
4 15	Crown Reef		9½	10
5 16	De Beers		20¾	⅞
7 15	Durban Rood'p'rt		7¼	½
...	East Rand	−⅛	4⅜	⅝
...	Exploring Co.		6⅝	⅞
5 15	Ferreira		17⅝	18
4 18	Geldenhuis		6⅜	⅝
3 0	Glencairn	+⅛	3⅞	4⅛
5 5	Griqu'ld W. Diam.		7½	⅞
4 7	Heriot		11	½
4 10	Jagersfontein		9⅜	⅝
12 5	Jubilee		10	½
9 18	Jumper's Gold		5¼	⅜
11 7	Langlaagte		4¾	5
...	Londonderry		¾	⅞
...	MayConsolidNew		3½	¾
7 18	Meyer & Charlton		7⅛	⅜
...	Modderfontein		15½	¾
...	Mozambique	−⅛	1 1-16	3-16
10 0	Mysore Gold		2 15-16	3 1-16
6 10	Nigel		6¾	⅞
...	Nourse		5¾	6
7 0	Nundydroog		1⅞	2
...	Oceana Land	−⅛	2 13-16	15-16
13 15	Ooregum Gold		3¼	⅜
6 0	Primrose, New		7	¼
...	Rand Mines		30	1
4 4	Rio Tinto	−⅛	16⅝	⅞
5 15	Robinson		8½	¾
1 10	Simmer and Jack		13½	14
5 8	S. A. Exploration		11¾	12¼
8 10	Sheba	−⅛	1 13-16	15-16
...	Wemmer		11⅜	⅝
...	Wentworth Ord.	−1/9	14/0	15/0
...	WestAust.Explor		2 1-16	3-16
...	W.Aust Goldfield		3¾	⅞
...	W.Aust.Concesn.		1¾	⅞
...	Zambesia Explor.		3¾	4
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 11	Aerated Bread		5¼	6¼
3 12	Allsopps		145	½
4 3	Do. Pref.		143½	4½
...	Barker(John&Co)		2⅝	⅞
6 3	Bell's Asbestos		10⅛	⅜
5 2	Bryant and May		15½	16
3 9	Coats Ord.		23¾	4¼
3 10	Do. Pref.		16¾	17¼
nil.	Eastman's Ord		2⅝	⅞
12 0	Empire (15/- pd.)		3	½
12 0	Do. (10/- pd.)		2	½
3 10	Evans (D.H &Co)		2¼	½
5 18	Gordon Hotels		17¼	¾
3 19	Guinness & Co.		383	86
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat		1¾	2
4 12	Harrod's Stores		3⅝	⅞
3 10	Hudson's Bay		14	½
9 15	LondonTramwys		8½	9½
...	Maxim Nordenflt		2¼	⅜
10 10	Pears		4½	5
5 3	P. & O. Steam D		191	4
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		1⅜	⅝
...	Rail. Invest. Def.		18½	19½
6 13	Salt Union Sh'res		3⅝	⅞
nil.	San Donato		2¼	¾
14 15	San Jorge		6⅛	⅜
20 0	San Pablo		2	¼
9 0	S.Afric.Gld.Trst.		7⅜	⅝
2 18	Suez Canal	−2½	130	4
...	Trustees Exctors.		⅛	1

MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.
Abbotts	1 1-16	Cons.GoldPref.	23/0	L'laagte Royal.	4⅛	Rietfontein	4¼
Abercorn(ptpd)	1/0	CoolgardieSyn.	14/6	Libiola	4	Rothery Blk	1 1-16
Achilles	4/7½	Copiapo	2½	Lonsdale	11/6	Salisbury	5½
Afric.GoldCon.	3/0	Day Dawn	12/0	Lisbon - Berlyn	6/9	Sam's Wealth	4/3
Afrikander	2⅛	Day Dawn P.C.	6/6	Louisd'Or,New	3/6	Sherlaw	11/6
Af. Cons. Land	6/3	De Lamar	1⅛	Lower R'poort	10/0	Simmer's Gold.	10/3
Afri.Coal Expl.	9/3	Dickens Custer	2/0	Luipaard	20/0	Spitzkop	1 1-16
Afr. Properties	1½	Elmslie Pref.	14/6	Main Reef,New	1 1-16	Spes Bona	1⅞
Alaska Mexican	1½	Exploratn, New	1⅞pm	Mason & Barry	3⅜	Springdale	3/6
AlaskaTreadwll	3⅝	Gld. Est.ofAust.	1½	Metropolitan	2⅝	S.A.EstatesMg.	6/3
Anglo Fh.Synd.	4¾	George Goch	3 1-16	Montana	12/6	S.A.Gen.Devel.	8/3
Assoc.G.ofW.A.	¾	GoldCoastDev.	8/0	Mood Fortuna	1	Sthn. Jumpers	16/6
Aurora Gold	1⅜	Golden South	1⅛	Moodie	1⅛	St. Augustine	15/0
Aurora W.Und.	3	GordonDiamo'd	7/0	Moz'mbique Rf.	7/3	S. Londonderry	8/0
Austin	1½	Graskop	8/0	Murchison	8/0	S. Swaziland	3/3
AustrnBro.Hill	4/6	Golconda	1 3-16	Murchison Gift	5/0	St.Johndel Rey	1 3-16
Balaghat	4/3	Great Boulder	1 1-16	MysoreG'ldfi'ld	26/6	Stanhope	1¼
Balkis Eestr'ng	3/6	Great Britain	2¼	" Harnhalli	4/0	Steyne	2¼
Balkis Land	5/6	Gt. De Kaap	5/9	" Reef	7/0	Sutherland	13/0
Banket	7/9	Guy Fawkes	12/6	" West	20/0	Tharsis	5¼
Barberton G.F.	13/6	H'mptn Plains	3	Wynaad,New	20/0	Thistle Reef	6/0
Barrett	21-32	HamptonLands	5¼	New Chums	14/6	TigerMassi-Kessi	12/9
Bayley'sExtend	1-16	Hend'son's Tvl	4¼	N.Queensld Ag	1⅞	Torva Explor	1 1-16
Bayley's West.	⅜	HolcombVal.Fl.	3/3	Nigel Extension	11/6	Transvaal Gold	4¾
Bendigo	7/0	Idaho	6/0	NineReefs Nw.	2/9	Umtolia(pt.pd)	1/0
BigGoldQuarry	3/6	Ivy Reef	1⅜	Oceana Devel'p	1⅝	Vanryn Estates	8⅛
BirthdayAmald.	6/3	Jackson's	1/9	OphirConcessns.	5/6	Victoria	3/3
Block B	25/0	Jumper Extn.	8/0	OrangeR.Estats	5/6	VillageMainRt.	6¼
Brit. Bro. Hill.	8/0	Kaboonga	4/0	Ooregum Pref.	4 1-16	Waratah	9/6
Brown Hill	1 1-16	Kangarilla	6/6	Oriant	13/9	W. A. Developt.	4½
Caledonian	4/3	KangarillaPref	1	Orion, New	3¼	W.A.Ex.Fndrs.	62½
Cape Copper	2⅝	Kempinkote	3/0	Pardy's Mozam	2⅛	W.A.Fin. Fdrs.	22½
Caratal	1/6	Kimb'lyR'poort	4	Pardy's Range	11/3	West Van Ryn	5⅞
CentralDeKaap	3/3	King Solomon	⅛pm	Potchefstroom	1 1-16	Waihi	7
Chrt.TowersCon	4/0	Kleinfontein	5⅞	Quebrada	⅜	West Rand	3
Chimes, New	2⅞	Klerksdorp	24/6	Randfontein	40/0	Wolhuter	7½
Clarke's Cons.	⅛pm	Knight's	7½	Rand Southn.	1 1-16	Zapopan	9/9
Colon	1/9	La Marguerite	22/0	Reine d'Or	18/6		

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENS TO-DAY (Tuesday) and CLOSES on THURSDAY for London, and on FRIDAY for the Country.

Professor NICHOLAS, of Melbourne and Ballarat, in his recent book "The Coolgardie Gold Field," published in Melbourne, makes very extended and special reference to Bardoc and The Bank of England Mine, and states that the Main Reef is quite 3½ feet in width, carries Gold from hanging to foot wall, and that the ironstone in it is phenomenally rich in Gold.

The *Financial News* of the 1st May, 1895 (quoting from the *Coolgardie Miner*), says:—"A parcel of specimens brought in from the Bank of England Mine at Bardoc, taken from a rich shoot recently struck, shows lumps of pure gold 4 oz. and 5 oz. in weight, which came out of the lode. One specimen shows gold in cubes or crystals, a very rare occurrence. The last shot put in blew out magnificent specimens containing pieces of pure gold ranging from 1 oz. to 1 lb. in weight."

THE BARDOC GOLD MINES
(LIMITED),
East Coolgardie, Western Australia.
CAPITAL £100,000, in £1 Shares.

ISSUE of 35,000 SHARES AT PAR, payable 2*s.* 6*d.* on Application, 4*s.* on Allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than 4*s.* 6*d.* per share at intervals of not less than one month, of which £25,000 will be available for working capital.

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GEORGE LEWIS, Esq., Irlas, Cookham Deane, Berks.
WILLIAM ERNEST WIMPENNY, Esq., Woodhouse, Huddersfield.
*JOHN McDONALD, Esq., Director Brilliant Block Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.), 43, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
* Will join the Board after allotment.

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Solicitors.

Messrs. HENRY D. KIMBER and COMPANY, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Auditors.

Messrs. CURTIS, THOMSON, LUCEY, HICKS, and CO., Chartered Accountants, 15, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem.).

A. B. BEESTON.

Offices.

43, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire the lease of the mine known as The Bank of England and of the adjoining property to the south, situate at Bardoc, ten miles north of Broad Arrow on the East Coolgardie Gold Field, and containing together an area of 27 acres or thereabouts.

Before agreeing to introduce The Bank of England Mine on the English Market, Mr. R. Ogleby Davies had it inspected on his own behalf by Professor Nicholas, F.G.S. London, Lecturer on Mining to the Melbourne University and Ballarat School of Mines, who is admittedly one of the leading authorities on mining in Australia, and before agreeing to buy the property, Mr. John McDonald, the promoter of and vendor to the company, had the mine inspected and reported on at his own expense by Mr. G. R. Fearby, M.E., whose experience and reliability are well known in London. The following are extracts from the Reports:—

MAIN REEF.—Prof. Nicholas says:—There is a length of 1,050 feet. At about 150 feet from the north boundary is the principal shaft, sunk on the underlie, which is at an angle to the horizontal of 90 degrees. The strike is north and south.

GOLD VALUE.—Prof. Nicholas says:—In many places in the reef in the shaft gold was showing right down to the bottom. From this shaft has been extracted a large quantity of very rich specimens. The quartz contains galena, zinc blende and iron pyrites, all of which will, undoubtedly, increase in quantity below water level. These sulphides I have found to be rich in gold right throughout the goldfield, and more particularly the iron pyrites. The ironstone which, in the reef, is so phenomenally rich in gold, is derived from the decomposition of the iron pyrites. The formation or channel of country rock, enclosing the reef, is over 4 ft. in thickness, and I think it will probably be found that the whole of this width (that is, the 3 ft. reef and the 4 ft. formation) will pay to put through the battery.

Mr. Fearby says:—There is a drive or level 20 feet in from the shaft to the south on the line of reef. The walls are well defined in this drive, and the stone is 4 feet wide. I think this is a continuation of the rich chute of gold 30 feet up in the shaft. At 54 feet level in the north end, samples taken all across this reef, 2 lbs. of stone gave a return of 4 ozs. 13 dwts. to the ton from 4 feet wide of stone. At 60 feet-level I took a sample in the south end of the shaft, from which I got 2 ozs. 6 dwts. to the ton from 2 lbs. of stone. 40 feet to the south of the main shaft the cap of the reef has been opened 10 feet in length and 5 feet deep. Here the stone will give 5 ozs. to the ton. This, I think, is the cap of another rich chute of gold dipping to the south, and there is not the least doubt but that there will be other rich chutes found as the reef is developed in depth.

OTHER REEFS.—Prof. Nicholas refers favourably to three other reefs on the property, the first of which he advises should be immediately prospected, and the second of which he mentions as having an out-crop visible for 90 feet.

CONCLUSION.—Prof. Nicholas says:—I feel convinced that The Bank of England Gold Mine will justify it being placed before the public as a genuine gold mine, and that in all probability it will prove to be one of the many rich mines of these gold fields.

Mr. Fearby says:—I think this mine when developed will give some wonderful returns.

Since Prof. Nicholas's visit the manager reports the opening of the first of these three other reefs, and the unearthing of some very rich stone impregnated with gold, the reef being fully five feet wide. Mr. Fearby confirms this.

The *Australian Mail* of the 28th February, 1895, gives the following as the rate of the dividends which have been paid during 1894 by various West Australian mining companies:—

The Day Dawn Gold Mining Association, Limited (Coolgardie and Murchison)	65 per cent.
The Central Gold Mining Company	58 "
The Bayley's Reward Claim Gold Mining Company, Limited	20 "
The Star of the East Gold Mining Company	50 "
Trenton Gold Mining Company	40 "

The statements in this prospectus are based upon the foregoing reports of experienced and reliable experts, and from the fact that the greater portion of the purchase price is to be taken in shares of the company the directors have no hesitation in recommending this undertaking as a genuine mining investment.

The directors propose at the earliest possible moment to order the necessary hauling and crushing machinery.

The purchase price has been fixed by the vendor to the company at £75,000, payable as to £65,000 in fully paid-up shares at par, and as to the balance in cash. This will leave £25,000 cash for working capital.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.:—(1) dated 2nd May, 1895, between Joseph George Walsh and Ralph Ogleby Davies of the one part, and John McDonald of the other part. (2) dated 11th May, 1895, and made between the said John McDonald of the one part and T. F. Thorne as Trustee on behalf of the company of the other part for the re-sale of the properties acquired under contract (1) above described at a profit. All charges and expenses in connection with the formation of the company up to date of allotment will be paid by the vendor to the company.

Agreements or arrangements have been made with third parties for guaranteeing the subscription of the capital and with reference to the promotion of the company. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have had sufficient notice of their nature and contents, and to have waived their right (if any) to any particulars, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise as to such agreements or arrangements.

The memorandum and articles of association, contracts, and the originals of the reports can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

Applications for shares must be made on or written out according to the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the bankers of the company or to the secretary, together with a deposit of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, and solicitors, and at the company's offices.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL, HASTINGS, is NOW OPEN for the reception of visitors, after extensive alterations and improvements. Entirely redecorated and refurnished. Elegant lounge hall and new smoking-room facing the sea has been added. Electric light throughout. Perfect sanitation. The hotel is the largest and best appointed in Hastings or St. Leonards. South aspect, facing the sea. Magnificent public rooms. Passenger elevator. Table d'hôte, separate tables. High-class cuisine. Excellent livery stables. Moderate tariff. Hotel fly attend the trains.

WILLIAM GLADE, Manager.

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LYCEUM.—TO-NIGHT, and for a limited number of nights, at 9 o'clock, A STORY OF WATERLOO, a play in one act, by A. Conan Doyle. Corporal Brewster, Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Irving. Preceded at 8 by BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. MATINEES of KING ARTHUR, by J. Comyns Carr, WEDNESDAYS, May 15 & 22; SATURDAYS, May 18, 25, and June 1; and THURSDAY, May 30, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Irving, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open ten till five, and during the performances. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN HARE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—This theatre will be CLOSED TO-NIGHT (Tuesday). REOPENING TO-MORROW (Wednesday, May 15), when Mr. Pinero's play, THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH, will be performed for the 50th time. On this occasion the character of Agnes Ebbsmith will be acted for the first time by Miss Olga Nethersole, who will make her reappearance after her successful tour in the United States. Mr. John Hare will appear as the Duke of St. Olpherts, Mr. Forbes Robertson as Lucas Cleeve, Miss Jeffreys, Miss Fortescue, Miss Vane-Tempest, Miss Hubery, Messrs. Ian Robertson, Smith, Thorne, Carne, Du Maurier will also appear. Box-office open from 10 to 5 p.m. daily. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, May 18, at 2 p.m.

VAUDEVILLE.—Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.—TO-NIGHT at 9, a New and Original Farcical Comedy by Arthur Law, entitled THE LADIES' IDOL. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, C. P. Little, S. Wardens, F. Volpe, K. Douglas; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Honiley, H. Perrers, E. Berridge. At 8.15, HAIL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 3. SPECIAL MATINEE of THE LADIES' IDOL, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 3.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, W. NIGHTLY at 8 and MATINEES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAYS at 2.30. Enthusiastic reception of the New Programme. Prices 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Bookings at Tree's, the Hall. General Manager, Mr. LAWRENCE BROUGH.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—VISIT of their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK on SATURDAY NEXT, May 18th. PRESENTATION of PRIZES of THE ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS to CHILDREN and TEACHERS of Metropolitan Schools who have written best essays on kindness to animals. All Saturday—Shilling Days.

AFRICAN LOAN EXHIBITION at CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPENING on SATURDAY, May 18.—Curios and articles of interest from all parts of the African Continent.

EAST AFRICAN (SOMALI) VILLAGE in the Grounds of the CRYSTAL PALACE, OPENING on SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 18, under the direction of Herr CARL HAGENBECK. Great African native display by 66 natives of Somaliland, and 250 African animals. First time Somalis have ever visited England. Imposing and astonishing spectacle. Mimic battle. Peace festivities. Native dances. Native racing, and formation and starting of the Caravan.

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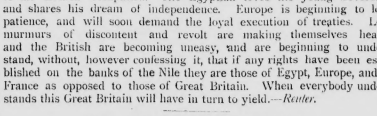
CRYSTAL PALACE.—POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "Mixed Pickles." EVERY EVENING (except Monday) at 7.30. MR. LIONEL BROUGH and Mr. SNAZELLE. 1,000 free seats; reserved seats 6d. This (Tuesday) evening at 8.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly winds, light; fair at first, cloudy later, probably some showers, cooler.



Readings by Messrs. NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA's Instruments.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

CONTINUED SNARLING OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Tuesday.—According to the *Petit Journal*, the feeling of uneasiness which has been experienced for some months past by those who follow closely the diplomatic relations between France and Great Britain is far from disappearing, and its continuance is especially connected with the Egyptian question. The Khedive, the journal says, is hostile to the British occupation. The Egyptian loves his young Sovereign and shares his dream of independence. Europe is beginning to lose patience, and will soon demand the loyal execution of treaties. Low murmurs of discontent and revolt are making themselves heard, and the British are becoming uneasy, and are beginning to understand, without, however confessing it, that if any rights have been established on the banks of the Nile they are those of Egypt, Europe, and of France as opposed to those of Great Britain. When everybody understands this Great Britain will have in turn to yield.—*Reuter.*

OUR AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Lord Dufferin has issued invitations for a grand dinner to be given at the Embassy on the 25th inst. in honour of the Queen's birthday.—*Reuter.*

THE ACCIDENT TO THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

SEVILLE, Tuesday.—The condition of the Duc d'Orléans continues to improve steadily. The Comtesse de Paris and the Princess Hélène yesterday attended a military mass celebrated here in memory of those who lost their lives on board the cruiser *Reina Regente.*—*Reuter.*

The Emperor William yesterday, says Reuter's Berlin correspondent, accepted the resignation of Admiral von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the German navy.

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IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Herr EDUARD STRAUSS, Director of Music to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Court, will conduct the Celebrated Court Orchestra from Vienna TO-DAY. Two concerts, afternoon 3 P.M., evening 8.30 P.M. in the West Garden. Specially reserved and numbered seats, in the Garden Pavilion adjoining the Band Stand, at 2s. and 3s. each; and covered and reserved seats in the West Balcony 1s. and 6d., may be secured in advance at the Ticket Office of the Institute and at the principal Box Offices and Agencies.

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VERE ST. AND OXFORD ST., W

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

RESULT OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

SIMLA, Tuesday.—Colonel Kelly's full despatches have been submitted to the Government, together with the recommendations for rewards made by him both for the forces comprising the column under his command which effected the relief of Chitral from the north-east, and for the forces which formed the garrison of Chitral during the siege. The evidence given before the military court of inquiry which has been investigating the circumstances under which Lieutenants Fowler and Edwards were taken prisoners by the enemy at Reshun has resulted in a verdict being returned to the effect that no blame is to be attributed to the two officers. General Low and the headquarters of the expedition will proceed to-morrow to Spalasht. General Gatacre has reached Chitral and Colonel Kelly's pioneers have begun work on the Panjkora road from the Chitral end. It is reported from Chasma, south of the Janbatai Pass, that the post left there on the line of communication has been fired into, and that four camp followers have been surprised some distance from the post and received wounds, from which two of them have since died. The telegraph line has not yet been completed to Chitral, but has been carried to within twenty miles of that place.—*Reuter.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROME.

THEATRE AND RESIDENCES BURNED.

ROME, Tuesday.—At five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the theatre known as the Politeama Adriano, situated in the new quarter called the Prati di Castello, in the extreme north-west of the city. The firemen and a number of troops were at once summoned to the spot, but as the theatre was mainly built of wood the flames had at once got a good hold. All efforts to confine the conflagration to the building in which it originated were unsuccessful, and the fire has now extended to four large neighbouring residences. The theatre itself is already completely destroyed, but the persons living on the premises were saved. The authorities are on the spot, and the troops are rendering the firemen valuable assistance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, probably Anarchists.—*Reuter.*

The Madrid *Official Gazette* to-day (says Reuter) publishes the text of the Treaty with Morocco, signed on February 24 last.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt in Corfu about midnight, says Reuter's correspondent, but no damage was done.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE VACANCY AT WALWORTH.

POLLING TO-DAY.

A CLOSE FINISH TO A KEEN FIGHT.

There is a glorious uncertainty about the result of the polling in Walworth to-day for the election of a member of Parliament to succeed the late Mr. William Saunders. The campaign has been brief but fierce, and the constituency being small and compact, there has been a concentration of energy by all the parties and interests concerned that is a rare thing in London elections. The political instincts of the dwellers off the Walworth-road and the New Kent-road are, for some reason, keener than those of Londoners in most other divisions, and the humblest of them have a surprisingly intelligent appreciation of the political questions of the hour. This has quickened interest in the contest and encouraged the speakers on both sides, for an intelligently hostile audience is scarcely less appreciated by a platform orator than a responsively sympathetic one. And such a flood of oratory there has been! Indoor and outdoor meetings have literally hostled one another, and the rival speakers and their crowds of listeners have been as thick as cheap-jacks at a fair. The last words were spoken last night, when the meetings were mostly on the side of the Radical candidate, Colonel Colquhoun Reade; but Mr. James Bailey, the Conservative candidate, held a big meeting at Sayer-street Board Schools.

AN UNEXPECTED STEP WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY

by the Walworth Costermongers' Union, in the issue of a manifesto appealing to the costers to support Colonel Reade. Most of the costers, previous to the issue of this document, had promised their votes to Mr. Bailey, and it remains to be seen whether this afterthought of the officials of the union will sway the majority in their determination to support the Unionist. The ground of the appeal is singularly slender: it is that during the agitation, some three years ago, with respect to the stalls in the Walworth-road and Newington Butts, their friends were not the Conservatives, but the Liberals and trade unionists. This is an *ad captandum* statement that could, no doubt, be disproved if there had been time. There seems to be no limit to the expedients to which the Radicals will descend to catch votes at the last moment. One of the last things that Colonel Reade did was to sign a printed document issued by the London Amnesty Association, promising to support in Parliament any effort that might be made to procure the release of the "political" prisoners. Mr. George Lansbury, the Socialist candidate, did the same, and the Irish Nationalist electors have been urged to vote for either the one or the other of these two. There are about 200 Irish votes only in the division. Once there was a branch of the Irish National League in the district, but it languished, and now has only twenty-five members enrolled. But there is a larger Catholic vote: including the Irish vote, it numbers about 350. A special circular was sent out last night to the Catholics, urging them to vote for Mr. Bailey on the ground that Colonel Reade would support a system of secular education that would result in the abolition of the Catholic schools. The Unionist and the Liberal organization are both excellent. Out of the 7,392 electors on the register it has been found that 1,400 have moved since the last registration period; but of this number

THE CONSERVATIVES HAVE TRACED ELEVEN HUNDRED.

It does not follow that these will all vote, or that they will all vote Unionist. But the fact is an evidence of the diligence with which the work has been done. The Conservative organization, assisted by the Irish Unionist Alliance, has canvassed all but about 100 of the resident voters. The Socialist organization is a neglected quantity. The supporters of Mr. Lansbury do not know how many they have on the register; and if the thing were worked out it would probably be found that the known Socialist electors are less than two hundred. But Mr. Lansbury is hoping to increase this number by converts from orthodox Radicalism, and he may get 300 or more to support him at the poll. There was very little excitement at the opening of the poll, as most of the working people had gone to work long before the booths opened, but there will be plenty of movement later in the day. There are three polling-places, and the votes will be counted at Newington Vestry Hall, Walworth-road, where the result will be made known about 10.30 to-night. What the result will be no one will prophesy; but the Unionists were hopeful last night when the last returns came in that they would secure a small majority while the Radicals were equally sanguine of saving the seat by a few votes.

POLLING IN WEST DORSET.

The election of a member for West Dorset, in the room of the late Mr. H. R. Farquharson, is taking place to-day. Polling opened at eight o'clock at twenty-eight stations. The candidates are Colonel Williams, Conservative, and Mr. Wood Homer, Independent, who is supported by some of the Liberals. In Bridport, the chief centre of the contest, no exceptional interest was manifested this morning, and polling was not brisk. A heavy poll is not anticipated. A Beaminster correspondent says that during the morning the polling was fairly brisk at Bridport, where Col. Williams claims an undoubted majority of supporters. At Beaminster the Unionists have a decided advantage. The other villages are polling slowly, and both sides are using vehicles, the Unionists having the greater number, moreover, their organization is also more complete. The greatest measure of support for Mr. Homer comes from the eastern portion of the constituency, but it is stated there will be many Liberal abstentions to-day.

FEARED NATIVE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

"COMMANDO" OF 20,000 MEN TO BE CALLED OUT.

A great native war is imminent in Zoutpansberg. Magato, the paramount chief, has dismissed the Transvaal Government Commission from his country, and the Makatese tribes are massing at the different strongholds. They are armed mainly with the most modern rifles and ammunition, obtained from the Portuguese territories on the east coast. General Joubert, says the *Times* Pretoria correspondent, will call out a "commando" of 8,000 whites and 12,000 native allies, probably including 5,000 Swazis who have offered to assist. The Government are now discussing the situation. It is probable that paid volunteers will form part of the "commando." The campaign will, it is said, open at once. It is expected to last six months. The seat of the threatened war is 400 miles north of Johannesburg.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

"THE SPOILS FOR THE VICTOR."

PARIS, Tuesday.—In an article on the situation in the Far East the *Matin* remarks that the time has now come for the Powers to prove that in their intervention between China and Japan they were actuated only by a desire to maintain the independence of China and to secure the reformation of that great country under their own supervision, and with a view to preventing its dismemberment. Nothing, the *Matin* adds, would be more disgraceful than an attempt to seize the booty. The spoils must be for the victor.—*Reuter.*

The full text of the Peace Treaty as recently ratified was promulgated yesterday, together with a supplementary convention dealing with the question of the temporary occupation of Wai-Hei-Wai.

TRIAL OF KOREAN OFFICIALS FOR MURDER.

SEOUL, Tuesday.—The trial of Li Yo Shun, late Korean Minister to Japan, and a number of other Korean officials on the charge of murder and treason concluded yesterday. Li Yo Shun was sentenced to penal servitude for life, while five of the officials implicated were condemned to death.—*Reuter.*

The Anaglypta Paper Mill, Hollins-grove, Darwen, was destroyed by fire during the night.

JABEZ BALFOUR AT BOW STREET.

A DREARY RECITAL.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES.

Poor Jabez Spencer Balfour! Whatever he may have done, it must not be forgotten that through all this lovely Argentine weather, with the umpire blooming in the sunshine in every direction, he has to sit all day on a narrow, hard bench, that offers wretchedly inadequate sitting accommodation for a man of his consideration, and listen to the dreary proceedings in his own dreary case. A few days ago he landed in England like a Royal visitor. To-day he has sunk in the popular Bow-street estimate to the level of a sewer or garden night charge. The outside public, whose multitudinous attitude a week ago was so understood by the police that elaborate precautions were taken to protect him from being mobbed, have now arrived at this stage that the policeman at the outer door cannot even by smiles and blandishments induce enough of them to come in to make a respectable audience. The legal gentlemen engaged in the case are themselves numerously absent. Sir John Bridge and Balfour are, of course, both there still, and community of suffering is breeding in them the sort of look of sympathy that passes in prisons between malefactors and mice. The first witness to-day was the clerk Sharland, who copied the draft minute as to the purchase of Whitehall Court, which was dictated by Balfour to Balfour Burns into the minute book. This was the minute Balfour to Balfour Burns into the minute book. This was the minute which, according to Mr. Balfour Burns yesterday, was faked subsequent to the entry, the figures of the purchase price being altered from £32,500 to £52,500. The clerk's evidence was not very onesided. In examination he said that the alterations were made after he copied the minute from the draft, and that the interlined draft produced was the original draft given to him. In cross-examination by Mr. John O'Connor he first said this again, but on Mr. O'Connor's pointing out to him differences between the draft and the minute he began to think that perhaps he was wrong, and Mr. O'Connor right, and that the draft with the alterations on it was not the one given to him to copy.

THE FIGHTING IN NYASSALAND.

DECISIVE BRITISH VICTORY.

News has just reached England of a great defeat of the slave-traders in Nyassaland by the British troops under Acting Commissioner Sharpe. The chief Kainka, or Kawinga, held a town upon the high range of mountains at the south of Lake Nyassa when Livingstone first discovered it; and Livingstone wrote of the deeds of rapine which he committed in harrying the country of the Mauganja tribe. Lately Commissioner Johnston went to India to recruit more Sikhs for the express purpose of clearing this and one or two other chiefs out of the Protectorate. Now it appears that Acting Commissioner Sharpe, his *locum tenens*, has done the business. Kawinga determined to attack the chief Malemya, who was under British protection, and to destroy the mission community of Domasi, so long associated with the Established Church of Scotland. His army assembled under eight banners and marched in two sections on the mission station. The defending party fired and checked their advance, and then charged, though they had but five rounds of ammunition left. Then slight reinforcements came, and the attackers fled, leaving sixty to one hundred dead. The Acting Commissioner determined to follow up Kawinga's temporary discomfiture, and signalled for reinforcements, and soon after a force under Capt. Manning started in pursuit. Captain Manning had under his command Captain Hamilton, Captain Gurney (who was detailed from one of the gunboats to work the 7-pounder), two medical officers, 50 Sikhs, 50 trained Makira, and 100 Atonga and carriers, making a total of 300 men. The British force, which had divided into two sections, one under Captain Manning and one under Captain Hamilton, effected a junction at the chief's town, which was successfully occupied without any casualties on the British side. Commissioner Johnston will shortly return to his post, and with a force quite sufficient to put down once for all the lingering attempts to revive the slave trade of former days. Meanwhile his *locum tenens* has, by his energy and promptitude, ably seconded by the force under his command, done all that the emergency demanded.

THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The *Estafette* states the mail from the West Coast of Africa brings news regarding the expedition formerly under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteil, and now under Major Caudrelier, of such gravity that if it were generally known it would lead to an immediate interpellation in the Chamber.—*Reuter.*

THE ALLEGED BANK FORGERIES.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Two officials of the Bank of France and the Paris-Lyons Railway have left for London to confer with the British Treasury authorities and with Chief Inspector Jarvis, of Scotland Yard, with regard to the discovery of extensive forgeries of bank notes, &c., in connection with the arrest of an American in England.—*Central News.*

SAFETY OF OVERDUE PACIFIC STEAMERS.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Tuesday.—The steamship *Miowera*, of the Canadian-Australian line, has arrived here, three days overdue. She met with an accident to her machinery when still twelve hundred miles out, and completed her voyage under light steam and canvas. The missing steamer *Glad Tidings* has been reported safe by the *Danube*, which took off her passengers. The *Glad Tidings* had struck on a rock, and is badly damaged. She is proceeding here to repair.—*Reuter.*

WRECK OF A FRENCH STEAMER.

The fine French steamer *Paknam*, which was on her first voyage from Glasgow to Havre, went ashore at Pendeen, near Penzance, yesterday afternoon, and is likely to become a total wreck. She left Glasgow on Friday afternoon, fresh from the builders, in charge of a pilot named Gordon, with a crew of twenty-two, under Captain Auffrey. In thick weather yesterday she struck the rocks beneath a precipitous cliff. The crew remained on board some hours, and declined to be taken off by the rocket apparatus. In endeavouring to come ashore by their own boats one was caught by the surf and capsized, throwing the occupants into the sea. All were rescued, but one seaman sustained severe injury to his leg by the boat falling on it. A telegram last night says: "Captain Auffrey has declined to leave the ship, though she is full of water, and, with one or two of the crew, intends to remain there all night. The injured seaman has been medically examined, and will probably be removed to Penzance Infirmary." The *Paknam* was intended for the China trade, and was going to Havre in ballast.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH SEA.

Captain Grunnil and the crew of the schooner *Gipsy* were landed at South Shields this morning. They reported that their vessel had been sunk after collision with the steamer *Kate Fawcett*, off Cromer. The *Gipsy*, which was bound from Hull to Gravesend, sank within five minutes, the crew having just time to launch their boat and save themselves.

FIRE AT MAIDSTONE BARRACKS.

A portion of the officers' quarters at the Maidstone Barracks was destroyed by fire last night. Considerable damage was done.

DEATH THROUGH THE HEAT.

A man, unknown, was found unconscious in Highgate Wood yesterday, and died within five minutes of his admission to St. Pancras Infirmary. An examination showed that the heart was diseased, and this, together with exhaustion caused by the excessive heat, had resulted in his death.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Aldershot to-day to make his annual inspection of the division.

A child, aged five, died in terrible agony to-day at Cheadle, near Stockport, from hydrophobia.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion this afternoon will be in the following terms:—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and report whether the Honourable William Waldegrave Palmer, commonly called Viscount Wolmer, has since his election to this House succeeded to the Earldom of Selborne in the peerage of the United Kingdom." To this Mr. Chamberlain will propose to add as an amendment words to the effect that the reference should also include the case of Sir James Carmichael, who is heir to the dormant titles of the Earl of Hyndford, Viscount Inglisberry and Nemphlar, and Lord Carmichael. It is contended by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends that, since the assumption of these titles would disqualify Sir James Carmichael from sitting in the House of Commons even though he be not elected a representative peer for Scotland, either the privilege of remaining in the House of Commons should be taken away from him, or that Lord Selborne should be admitted to the same privilege of withholding his application for his writ of summons to the Upper House.

Mr. Courtney will move a further amendment, that the question be referred to the existing Committee on the Vacating of Seats. The discussion is expected to last until the dinner hour.

The new Earl of Pembroke is expected to return to London to-day, when it will be decided whether steps can be taken to prevent the electors of Croydon from being distranchised for an indefinite period. As Mr. Balfour pointed out yesterday, the case of Lord Pembroke is not analogous to that of Lord Selborne, but it is one that in the opinion of a great many members should be referred to the same Committee as that which discusses the case of Lord Selborne. Lord Pembroke, we understand, has no intention of pressing any claim to sit in the House of Commons during the time that may elapse before he is called to the other House, and any action that is taken will be to decide the broad question of principle rather than the individual case of the late Conservative Whip.

The Select Committee on the Rule of the Road at Sea met yesterday, and selected the Attorney-General as chairman. It was decided to meet on Friday next to receive evidence. Among the witnesses will probably be Sir Donald Currie.

FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY FARES.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE COMPANY.

Mr. Justice Mathew to-day delivered judgment in the case of Nicholson *v.* the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, which was a claim to recover an alleged excess of fare paid on first-class tickets to Calais. His lordship, after reciting the various statutes, said that he had come to the conclusion that the construction put upon the Acts of Parliament by the plaintiff was the correct one, and that in respect of those two sections of the line defendants were not now in a position to charge one shilling extra. The charge was confined to the mileage rate of threepence for each first-class passenger. As regards the other points at issue, his lordship said there was no power conferred upon the defendants to make any extra charge beyond the ordinary mileage rate for conveying passengers along the Admiralty Pier. The Admiralty had constructed the pier, and the two railways using the pier had to pay lump sums of £1,100 each in respect of the accommodation. As something like 100,000 passengers had been conveyed along the pier in one year, it would make the charge for each passenger between the two companies very small, indeed it was extremely unlikely that the company would be authorized to make such a charge. The case was distinctly analogous to the transfer from one platform to another, and was included in the contract of carriage. Neither could he see that the company had in respect of luggage any right to make any charge whatever. The result would be that the plaintiff was entitled to a declaration that the charge ought to be 1*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and that there had been an overcharge of 3*s.* 4*d.* in respect of each journey. He would be entitled to the costs of this litigation. Judgment was accordingly given, a stay of execution being granted, the appeal to be entered within a week, and the money to be paid into court to cover the amount.

THE MAJOR AND THE MEMBER.

CHALLENGE TO DR. TANNER.

Last Thursday evening Dr. Tanner asked in the House of Commons whether it was true, as reported, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Yesterday, says the *Daily Chronicle*, he received the following bellicose telegram: In reply to your despicable question arrest the Duke of Cambridge, I designate you a coward. Delighted to give you satisfaction across the water. Pistols.—J. JONES, Major. Dr. Tanner immediately sent the following reply:—Yours received. Will meet you to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at Constantinople. Torpedoes preferred. Water-tube boilers excluded. Advertising strictly prohibited.—TANNER.

A LETHAL CHAMBER FOR THE USELESS.

AN INCORRIGIBLE WOMAN QUITE BEYOND REFORM.

At the South Western police-court yesterday, Alice King, twenty-five, an inmate of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, was charged before Mr. Cluer with breaking a window at that establishment and assaulting Annie Elizabeth Hitch, the labour mistress. The prisoner refused to go to bed, broke a pane of glass in the ward, and struck the labour mistress a blow in the face. Although young in years, the prisoner was known as a most incorrigible woman, quite beyond reform. At different times during the past few years she had broken as many as one hundred panes of glass at the workhouse, and for these acts of wilful damage and other acts of refractory conduct she has suffered several terms of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to a considerable period. She had refused to remain in situations found for her, and was on one occasion sent to prison under the Vagrancy Act for refusing to maintain herself, and in this way making herself chargeable to the rates. Mr. McGowan, the court missionary, had interested himself on her behalf, but without any desired effect. Although incorrigible in this respect, her character was free, so Mr. McGowan said, from any signs of immorality. Mr. Cluer observed that her condition seemed to be hopeless. In a thousand years hence, he said, people would become civilized and would put all useless persons in a lethal chamber, such as are to be found at the Dogs' Home. The prisoner was of no use, and she would have to go to prison for twenty-one days with hard labour.

ACCELERATION OF THE FRENCH MAIL SERVICE.

The South Eastern and Northern of France Railway Companies have obtained the consent of the English and French postal authorities to an important acceleration in the day mail service between London and Paris, by which a saving of nearly one hour will be effected in the time occupied on the journey between the two capitals. According to the new arrangement, the mail trains now leaving London and Paris at 8 A.M. will, commencing on the 1st July next, start from Charing Cross and Paris (Nord) stations respectively at 9 A.M. The small boats at present running in connection with this service will be replaced by the magnificent and well known Channel steamer *Victoria*, which it has been arranged to place under the French flag for the purpose, thus shortening the sea passage by no less than fifteen minutes; while the train service between Calais and the French metropolis will be worked in both directions by one of the Northern of France Company's new compound engines, at the same rate of speed as in the existing popular and highly-appreciated express service via Folkestone and Boulogne, leaving Charing Cross and Paris (Nord) stations at 10 A.M. at 10.30 A.M. respectively. The mail train will arrive at Charing Cross only six minutes and in Paris nine minutes later than at present. There will be a corresponding acceleration of exactly one hour in the morning service via Calais to Brussels, where passengers by the new 9 A.M. train from Charing Cross will, and after the 1st July, arrive at the same time as by the train now leaving at 8 A.M.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO-DAY.

THE AFFAIRS OF MISS HARRIET JAY.

The Official Receiver issued the usual summary in the case of Miss Harriet Jay, described as late of Maresfield-gardens, South Hampstead, authoress and actress. The debtor has stated that since the end of 1890 she has had practically no occupation or income except occasional earnings for literary work and gifts from friends. The liability is for £385 on an accommodation bill accepted by the debtor for the benefit of her brother-in-law, Robert Buchanan, lately bankrupt. There are no assets.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS IN JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIMONOSEKI (JAPAN), March 24.—Six weeks ago, standing on the frozen beach at Wai-Hei-Wai, I watched the white flag of truce borne out to the beleaguers of the bay, sheltering Admiral Ting's pathetic appeal for mercy towards his five thousand followers. Five days ago I witnessed the still more touching spectacle of China's third, greatest, and probably last Envoy arriving on Japanese soil with a supplication that the oldest Power in the world may be spared by the newest—the prayer of four hundred millions to a tithe of their number. The spectacle of peace-making between one quarter of the world's population was singularly tame. The negotiation of the treaty, which, if it is made—a matter of strong doubt—will transfer the Eastern Question from the Balkans to a point nine thousand miles nearer the rising sun, was conducted in the most hole-in-the-corner way during the few days I have spent at Shimonoseki. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th two fine steamers—lately belonging to the China Merchants' Steamship Company, and now transparently disguised by a borrowed German tricolour—steamed into the harbour under the convoy of as many little launches. At the fore floated the yellow ensign of the vanquished Power, in token of the presence beneath of the old statesman who had come to sue for peace if the price was not too humiliating. Although there were few indications of it ashore, the moment was a proud one for Japan. Eighteen years before, the waters of this bay echoed with English and French cannon, breaking the pride of the chieftain of Choshin. To-day the tranquil waters reflected the submissive standard of as great an Empire as either. Ashore, in dignified seclusion, the Japanese Premier, Count Ito, awaited the advent of the man whom he had visited only ten years before, in company with Count Saigo, to meekly protest against China's arrogant policy in Corea—a policy which, continued in defiance of the treaty then concluded, had led to this return visit under such different auspices. Such a turn of fortune's wheel, undreamt of by any but Japan a decade back, justified any exultation which the Premier of this Empire might feel, and lent a stronger interest to the historic occasion. Shimonoseki, otherwise Bakan, or still again known as Hakamagaseki, was a mere fishing village between Kiushin and Choshin—two of the three great islands in the Japanese archipelago—before

THE ANGLO-FRENCH BOMBARDMENT

opened it to the world as a place of export. A witty writer has compared China to an oyster—"to open it is to kill it." The effect in Japan has invariably proved the reverse. With the discovery of coal within a score of miles, and the opening of mines employing between 20,000 and 30,000 men and women; the construction of a railway 100 miles long; and the creation of a naval depot at Sasebo on the west thereof, it has risen in the intervening decade to a flourishing position, its fortunes being shared by Moji, on the opposite shore, a mile or so away. Still, thriving as the little coal-hole is, it is hardly the place which China would have chosen for the reception of her Ambassador had the choice lain with her. A few hours' steam further up the fairy-like Inland Sea, and quite close to Hiroshima, lies the picturesque little island of Miyajima, one of the three pleasantest sights in all Japan. There death may not enter, so far as human power can avert it; dappled deer browse trustfully on the verge of the idyllic streets; there Hideyoshi, the mighty Shogun, resided for a time while compassing the conquest of Korea in the days of Henry VIII., even as Mikado Meiji holds his councils at Hiroshima to-day; and there still stands the magnificent Hall of the Thousand Mats—each six feet by three, and therefore accommodatory of a man—which would have made a fitting court in which Li Hung Chang could sue for a cessation of hostilities. Shimonoseki has nothing idyllic about it, as will already have been gathered; it is essentially commercial and commonplace, with only such extra accommodation as is designed for the few foreign skippers and their ilk who sail hence to Hongkong and other coal-using ports. Therefore Li and his six-score followers, together with the host of officials, policemen, and others whom their coming drew to the place, distinctly overcrowded it within the meaning of the Act. I visited Li's quarters the day I arrived, before he had landed. They consisted of one Buddhist temple. Fancy putting Bismarck and his suite into St. George's! But

THE JAPANESE TOOK THE PRECAUTION

of boxing up the gilded and graven images of Gautama behind a partition, and sending away the priests; and as I saw the place, with its approaches screened by lengths of cheap bunting, and the ascetic simplicity of its chambers ruined by the introduction of gaudy panels, spring beds, and new shiny, horse-hairy chairs, I could not help sympathizing with Li, who would have to make the booth his home for the next few days or weeks. But the Japanese went further. Not content with depriving the old Envoy of his gods, they fixed upon a teahouse as the place of conference—the best in the place, certainly, but still a tea-house. And for information as to what a tea-house in Japan is I might refer the reader to Clement Scott's articles. As soon as the arrival of the Embassy was signalled the narrow streets leading to the customs jetty were filled with hurrying crowds, clattering along on their wooden pattens, and full of curiosity to see the man whom they regard as their country's chief enemy. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities last year De-ko-sho—as the Japanese transliterate the ideographs representing his name—has been the villain of half the dramas in vogue. Until his arrival the local theatre had been drawing full houses daily and nightly by producing pieces bristling with facetiæ based on the fact that De-ko means "wise," and Bakan (Shimonoseki's alias) is a derivative of *Baka*, which is the equivalent for "fool"—the pun is too obvious to need a finger-post. It is only fair to mention that before Li landed the authorities interdicted these performances, and lurid melodramas, supposed to be founded on incidents at Ping-yang, Kinchow, and other war centres, replaced it. Fears for the safety of the great visitor—fears not unfounded, in view of the attack on the Tsareviteh, not to mention the dynamite outrage which cost a Japanese statesman his leg on the day the Constitution was promulgated, seven years back—had caused the little town to be temporarily placed under the local equivalent for the Coercion Act, by which anything approaching a public meeting was illegal without special leave, and

THE HOST OF IMPORTED GENDARMERIE

and police were invested with unusual powers. They were femininely curious as to my passports and purpose, as I approached the appointed landing-place, and seemed to doubt not only the existence of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but of even "Rondon," as they designate the world's metropolis. Allaying these suspicions with silvery speech—for the Japanese policeman, unlike his Occidental *confrère*, is above taking the depreciated metal in the form of currency—I at length reached the corner allotted to the native journalists. These were a smart-looking set of young fellows, mostly in Western dress, and with huge notebooks very conspicuously displayed—their keenness, however, manifesting itself (*more Japonica*) in scenting out details as to the second when Li landed, the length, breadth, and colour of his card, the number of his followers and of their parcels, and similar petty details—some, indeed, being of a nature not usually recorded in European journals with a circulation among families. Opposite to us were between thirty and forty jinrickshas, chartered for the conveyance of the visitors, and a few hand-carts for their movables. With the exception of these preparations and the presence of a few subordinate officers and officials on the wharf, Japan ignored Li and his party. They evidently intended his humiliation, and, through him, the humiliation of China; they sent nobodies to meet him, lodged him in a godless shrine, arranged for the conferences to be held in a brothel, and kept a cordon of police round his ships to keep them in a state of political quarantine—which last fact I ascertained later in the day, on going off there with a view to gleaning news. And I cannot conscientiously say, having regard to China's arrogance towards the representatives of Western nations in the past, that this was not the best course. It was evidently no time to keep the gloves on in dealing with the Middle Kingdom, and courtesy would have been interpreted as implying respect and fear.

A MURDER EPIDEMIC IN PARIS.

THREE CRIMES OF A DIVERSE CHARACTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Monday Night.—There are now three murders to agitate Paris—murders so diverse in character and motive that they may be accepted as typical specimens of the art. And first the murder in the Rue Bleue, whose ground was merely robbery, and the method of whose execution is at last perfectly understood. So simple is it, when once a man knows the habit of a house, to ring the bell, and pass the *concierge* in the dark, that one is only surprised at the rarity of such attempts. Maybe the *concierge* is not generally worth depredation, but a *cordon* which answers to every bell is, in reality, the best friend of an enterprising robber. At any rate, Sallé had no difficulty in penetrating the house in the Rue Bleue, and but for his monstrous folly in disposing of the booty he might still be at large. That he had an accomplice is certain, and that the accomplice was Albert Springer, Springer himself does not deny. But Sallé, with the most whimsical perversity, if it be not in consequence of an oath, will have none of Springer for a colleague. He has never seen him, Sallé insists, though all the while Springer proclaims his guilt, reserving only the credit of the fatal blow for his ally. When Sallé was confronted with his victim he was stolidly unmoved, as at that moment

HE WAS RESOLUTE IN DECLARING HIS INNOCENCE.

Springer, on the other hand, did not for an instant preserve his self-command, and the most innocent of men could hardly save himself from the betrayal of emotion before the theatrical surprise prepared by the *juge d'instruction*. At the touch on the officer, a curtain leapt up, disclosing the corpse of the murdered woman. No wonder the prisoner was staggered. But he might have been staggered, had there been never a drop of blood upon his hands, and the ingenuity of the police may overstep the limit of honest prudence. Such is the murder of the Rue Bleue, commonplace enough, and wholly lacking in mystery. Nor does the crime of the Rue du Quatre-Septembre appeal to us so much for its rarity as for its sense of justice. It is what is called a *drame passionnel*, a drama, in fact, which is seldom visited with severe reprobation on the French side of the Channel. And, strangely enough, Madame Buckley, who shot M. Glaser, a Russian banker, is an English woman with only a five years' experience of Paris. If the journals, which, after their habit, have already tried the case, may be believed, Madame Buckley will scarcely be visited with a heavy sentence. The

MOTIVE OF HER CRIME WAS THE MAN'S INFIDELITY,

and it is said that he only determined upon a separation after he had accepted much help and many favours at the hands of his murderess. The method of attack was obviously simple. Madame Buckley demanded an interview at the banker's office, and straightway shot him with a revolver. Here again we are in the presence of a murder whose motive and character are familiar and commonly approved.

But the death of the Abbé de Broglie was distinguished by a dignified austerity, which will make it ever memorable. A member of a noble family, a profound scholar, a philanthropist who performed acts of charity in secret, the Abbé knew neither enemies nor scandals which should make possible a violent death. Yet he was murdered with cold deliberation by a madwoman, crazy with fanaticism, and worn out with over-much praying. For many years he had been the confessor and benefactor of one Maxence Amelot, a spinster of that spare and wizened type which seeks in the Church an excitement denied by Life. But of late Mademoiselle Amelot became suspicious of her patron and sought consolation from another priest. Still, her suspicions drove her to fury, and on Saturday, with a demand for counsel, she

DECOYED THE ABBÉ DE BROGLIE TO HER HOUSE,

and on his refusal to sign a paper retracting charges which had never been made she shot at him until every barrel of her revolver was emptied. Then, with the extraordinary calm of madness, she changed her clothes and went to her new confessor, the Abbé Bulot, with the simple statement: "I have just killed the Abbé de Broglie." Thus died by a purposeless hand a grand seigneur, who, once a brilliant officer in the army, was to-day an astute professor of theological subtleties. And it is the aimless waste of such crimes as this that makes their tragedy. The murder of an old woman for greed is as intelligible and as common as the *drame passionnel*; but when a great man is destroyed by the hapless prey of an unworthy mania, the crime is as complex as its motive. A year ago, Carnot was stabbed by a half-witted boy who believed that he suffered from the world's injustice. To-day the Abbé de Broglie lies dead, slain by a fanatic, convinced that she was slandered by her benefactors. And the Abbé's friends recall a prophecy, made long since, that he would die a martyr's death. If it be martyrdom to die with reason and without effect, then is the prophecy fulfilled.

FATAL FALL FROM A CLIFF.

An inquest was held at Rottingdean, near Brighton, yesterday, on the body of Albert Rowland Cartwright, of Sunbury-on-Thames, who met his death through falling from the top of a cliff—a height of eighty feet. Both ankles were fractured in a way which showed that Cartwright must have fallen on his feet, the force of the fall making a deep hole in the shingle. Death was due to concussion of the brain. An open verdict was returned.

THE BORDEAUX EXHIBITION.

A correspondent of the London Chamber of Commerce writing from Bordeaux says, in regard to the exhibition, it is not likely that the interior arrangements will be completely finished before the beginning of June. The number of British exhibitors is very limited and will not exceed about fifty, including exhibitors from British colonies. Among the exhibitors from the United Kingdom there are, however, about a dozen firms of good standing.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

LORD FITZWILLIAM.—Considerably improved.
MARQUIS OF EXETER.—Seriously indisposed.
LORD JUSTICE LINDLEY.—Is now restored to health.
SIR HENRY JAMES.—Progressing rapidly.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9 A.M.—Bournemouth, N.W., fine; Ilfracombe, W., fine; Portsmouth, N.E., overcast; Plymouth, N.W., fine; Southampton, N., fine; Weymouth, N., fine; Queenborough, N.W., unsettled; Herne Bay, N.W., unsettled; Ramsgate, N.W., bright sunshine; Dover, W., cloudy, sea smooth, probable passage good; Llandudno, fine, few clouds, fresh breeze, W., sea calm; Barmouth, fine, N.W. breeze; sea calm; Aberystwith, S.W., hazy, sea calm; Tromer, N., fine, 59; Lowestoft, N.E., light, air clear, 62; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, Newmarket, fine; Brighton, N.E., fine, sea smooth, 62; Eastbourne, N.W., fine, sea calm, 64; Hastings, N.W., warm sunshine, sea calm, 65; Worthing, N.W., fine, sea calm, 60; Folkestone, E.N.E., fine, sea smooth.

AT 9.30 A.M.—Calais, fine, some clouds, calm, smooth sea, 54; Paris, warm sun, fine, 64; Marseilles, very fine, 69; Cannes, warm sunshine, 68; Nice, clear sky, 69; Monte Carlo, lovely morning, 70; Baden-Baden, fine morning, 58; Brussels, clear and fine, 60; Ostend, lovely morning, 62; Zermatt, clear sky, 54; Sierre-Montana, very fine, 57; Les Avants Montreux, lovely morning, 55; Vevey, fine morning, 57; Lausanne, very fine, 57; Berne, warm sunshine 55; Interlaken, clear sky, 54; Neuchatel, fine, some clouds, 55; Chateau d'Oex Rossinières, lovely morning, 56; Geneva, very fine, 54.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To United States, &c., via Southampton; to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus Beyrout, Egypt, Aden, India, and Ceylon, and to New Zealand (parcel mails). Evening: To United States, Canada (except Nova Scotia), Bahamas, Bermudas, Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala via Queenstown; to Canada via Liverpool (parcel mails).

MAILS DUE.—From United States, &c., via Southampton; from West Indies and Pacific via Plymouth.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The ——, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. The *Dariea*, from Liverpool for Kingston, Colon, Mexico, &c.; the *Albert, Edith, Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seakorse* or *European* from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Hanza, Sultan, Flamingo*, or *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; the ——, from Grangemouth for Tonsburg and Christiania; the ——, from Southampton for Havre.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Lord Camoys and Captain Walter Campbell will to-day cease to be the Lord and Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and they are to be succeeded by Lord Acton and the Hon. Alexander Yorke. The duty of the former finishes when her Majesty leaves Windsor for Balmoral, but Mr. Yorke will accompany the Court to Scotland next Tuesday.

The Queen has signified her intention of again taking her box for the Royal Italian Opera season at Covent Garden.

The excessive heat during the past few days has affected the Princess of Wales as much as it did last week the Queen, and the Princess has, except in the late evening, spent most of her time under the splendid trees in the small grounds at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales enjoys the hottest weather, and yesterday he was out in his brougham paying private visits.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duchess of Coburg and Princess Alexandra of Coburg, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Duke of Teck have visited the exhibition of "Fair Children" at the Grafton Galleries within the past few days.

The Duke and Duchess of York have promised to be present at the distribution of prizes on June 8, at Stamford Bridge, of the Civil Service Sports. Mr. Lockton, of the House of Commons, is secretary to the Sports Committee.

The Duke of Cambridge is to open the Devonshire Agricultural Show at Torrington on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rolle at Stevenstone Park. The Duke is to inspect the Royal North Devon Hussars at Barnstaple on the 21st, and on the 23rd he will pay an official visit to Plymouth and Devonport.

Princess Christian comes to town to-day for Wednesday's Drawing Room. There will not be so large an attendance as on the last Drawing Room, but the full state arrangement of the ceremony will be carried out just as if the Queen were present.

By a special request of the Queen, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) paid a visit yesterday to Sir Henry Ponsonby at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. The Princess returned to London last evening, and will take to the Queen a more satisfactory report from Sir Henry Ponsonby's sick bed.

The Queen and Queen-Regent of the Netherlands will pay a visit on Monday to Maestricht for the purpose of opening the Agricultural Exhibition, and will remain at the Governement House until Friday, when their Majesties go to Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Duke of Atholl has arrived in town from Blair Castle, Perthshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Lilleshall House, Shropshire, for Glasgow, on their way to Dunrobin Castle.

The Countess of Iddesleigh will give a dance on Friday night, at 23, Manchester-square.

The Earl of Romney has arrived at Canmore House, Braemar, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to his son, Viscount Marsham, and to enjoy a few days' fishing on the Dee.

Lord and Lady Tweedmouth are to throw open their town mansion, Brook House, for a reception on the evening of the official celebration of the Queen's birthday, and the Prince of Wales and several members of the Royal Family, besides politicians and members of the two fighting services have accepted invitations to be present.

Lord and Lady Carbery have arrived at Castle Freke, their seat in county Cork, where they intend to reside permanently. Victoria Lady Carbery has taken up her residence at Glaston House, near Uppingham. Lord Carbery has sold his Laxton Park estate, in Northamptonshire, to Mr. Hornsby, of Stapleford Park, Leicestershire.

Lord and Lady Ashburton have rented the Dowager Countess of Rosslyn's house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, until the end of July.

Lord Alington has been staying for the last week at The Hatch, near Windsor, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, who have taken that place for the summer. Lady Alington has gone to Paris for a short time.

Lord Charlemont has moved from Dublin Castle to Drumcairne, near Stewartstown, for the summer. His lordship is just now engaged in building a cottage on Coney Island, Lough Neagh.

Lord Wolseley, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, when in Waterford the other day on his tour of inspection, paid a visit to the Wild Man from Borneo, the Grand National hero, at Messrs. Widger's stables. His lordship enjoyed a pleasant cruise down the river in Mr. Goff's yacht, the *Almida*.

Sir George Russell, M.P., and Lady Russell have arrived at 3, Sloane-gardens, from Swallowfield Park, Berkshire, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason have arrived from Ensham Hall, Oxfordshire, at 27, Grosvenor-square, where they have been joined by Mr. and Lady Evelyn Mason, who have been travelling in Italy and Portugal since their marriage.

Recent arrivals at Bournemouth include the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas and Lady Mary Douglas, Sir H. and Lady Vernon, the Hon. Theresa and Hon. Walter Maxwell, Sir H. Pennell, and Canon Moore.

Mr. Adrian Hope has just let his celebrated house, 8, Chesterfield-gardens, to Captain Townsend, of Nuneaton Hall.

All who have any experience of a Drawing Room know how arduous and how exhausting the work of the officials of the Royal household was at last Wednesday's function. Explanations are now wanting as to why the Queen's servants on that day were deprived of any refreshment. The Earl of Cork might usefully inquire into this.

At a meeting of India Office officials at Dorchester House yesterday Sir Gerald Vesey Fitzgerald's draft scheme of entertainments in honour of Nasrulla Khan was considered and approved, and the list of engagements sent to the Queen and Prince of Wales for final signature. As Persian is spoken by the Prince's suite, Mr. Beville, who saw much service in Persia, is placed on the staff of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald as his right-hand man. After drafting the visit list of the Ameer's son, who is to be addressed as "His Highness," the entertainment committee inspected Dorchester House, which is rich in half a million's worth of pictures, all of which are fully insured. Particular note was made that any lamps used should be of the safest character.

The death is announced, at the age of fifty-three, of Mr. John Collett, who had for many years held the important appointment of Director of Navy Contracts. The value of the post which thus becomes vacant is £1,200 per annum.

The Rev. Cyril Thompson, of St. Mark's, Wrexham, has been appointed a minor canon of Winchester Cathedral.

Lord Basing has been unanimously elected Ruling Councillor of the Winchfield Habitation of the Primrose League, in the place of the late Lord Basing.

Sir Jerom Murch, whose death has taken place at Bath at a very advanced age, was undoubtedly the most familiar figure in the western city, of which he was seven times mayor. Some years ago Sir Jerom was a candidate for parliamentary honours, unsuccessfully contesting the division in the Gladstonian interest. He received the honour of knighthood last year, together with Sir Isaac Pitman, another Bath worthy.

The Duchess of Teck has consented to visit the Chelsea Hospital for Women on Wednesday, May 22, at 4 P.M., when her Royal Highness will open and name the "Mary Adelaide" ward, and will receive purses of money from ladies who are willing to aid this institution.

Lord Brassey has promised to take the chair at the twenty-ninth anniversary meeting of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in the Royal Albert Hall, on Friday, June 21.

MAX GREGER (Ltd.) import almost the entire produce of the famous vineyards of Carlowitz. | Max Greger's CARLOWITZ of all Wine Merchants and Grocers and the principal Stores.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

GOLF.—THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fitter weather than graced the amateur championship meeting, held this year at St. Andrews, it is impossible for the heart of man—even of golfing man, who is always wanting impossibilities—to desire. No doubt a little rain would have made matters even more charming, and the greens a little less glassy; but on the other hand, in that condition of things the drives would not have run so far, and what one might have gained in the "sure" one might have lost in the "far." After the exhibition of miracles in the way of recoveries—of long putts holed and approach shots laid dead—with which Mr. Laidlay won the spring medal of the Royal and Ancient Club by no less than seven strokes, it was only natural that his chance for championship honours should have been fancied. But on the whole it is likely that the general favourite of the competition was Mr. F. G. Tait, who had won all the principal events of the Royal and Ancient Club last year, and was used to fight on equal terms and hold his own well with such heroes of the professional ranks as Andrew Kirkaldy and Willie Auchterlonie. Mr. Ball was in the field, a fancied one; but it was known that he seldom played his best at St. Andrews, and it was thought that local men would have an advantage over him. Neither of the other two who have held amateur championship honours—that is to say, neither Mr. Peter Anderson nor Mr. Horace Hutchinson—was in the lists. Mr. Blackwell's name appeared, but press of legal business compelled him to London, and he had, pertcree, to "scratch." Neither was Mr. Frank Fairlie in the field; but for the rest it was fairly representative. The entries amounted to the large total number of sixty-eight. Wherefore, playing two heats a day, on the Bagnall-Wyld principle, it was necessary that the competition should extend to a fourth day, unless three days had sufficed to finish it in every previous year since its commencement. Besides the eminent golfers named above there was a strong entry of local St. Andrews players, such as Messrs. Greig, Auchterlonie (the brother of the late open champion), and Rose. On their own green it was not deemed unlikely that one or other of these would run for the prize—would run through the tournament. Other strong men were Mr. Hilton, Mr. Balfour-Melville, Mr. Mure Fergusson, and Mr. Stuart.

Where so few, out of so large an entry, were at all short of first rate, it would perhaps be too much to say that any man could be favoured in the draw; but certainly things went fairly for Mr. Ball, who had by no very severe match all the best of Mr. Tait in the semi-final, and even then he found himself with a task unexpectedly easy. Clearly the vast and rather lawless crowd that accompanied the players had expected a fine match. But it a close finish were wished to give them keen sensations they were not gratified. Mr. Tait did not win a hole in the first round, for Hilton would run through the tournament. Other strong men were Mr. Hilton, Mr. Balfour-Melville, Mr. Mure Fergusson, and Mr. Stuart.

In fighting his way to the semi-final bout, Mr. Tait had upset some good knights—Mr. Laidlay, to wit—by the same advantage by which he was himself beaten by Mr. Ball, and Mr. Stuart, by the yet heavier odds of one hole to play. Meanwhile, further down the list, balance of six and seven to four on Mr. Stuart, by the yet heavier Mr. Greig, a local player of the St. Andrews Club, and perhaps the strongest of them, had done well in beating Mr. Hilton rather easily. Mr. Mure Fergusson had been worsted by Mr. Henderson, the Petteslan-Loretonian; but the latter, in his turn, was beaten by Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville, who subsequently had a terrific fight with Mr. Greig, before a victory at the nineteenth hole put him into the semi-final tie. The match was a remarkable one. On the first nine holes Mr. Balfour-Melville was four up; on the home-coming his opponent wore him down until the match stood square at the eighteenth hole. After so pluckya fight it seems hard on his Greig to have lost the odd hole, and to have fallen out of the competition. In the semi-final tie with Mr. Balfour Melville was Mr. Laurence Auchterlonie, who had been having a fairly smooth procession thus tar, beating Captain Burn, Mr. James Cunningham, and Mr. Rose by very large majorities. In the semi-final, however, though he fought Mr. Balfour-Melville so hard that at the eighteenth hole, as in the player's match with Mr. Greig, they stood all even, yet at the nineteenth Mr. Melville again secured the victory, exactly as he had done against Mr. Greig.

It is singular that in none of these competitions, even when they have been held on their native green of St. Andrews, have these local players of the St. Andrews Club ever come quite to the front. Indeed they have probably never made so strong a fight for the victory as on this last occasion. Each was worsted by Mr. Melville, whose knowledge of the course must at least equal theirs, but by the odd hole only; and however one must admire the staunchness of the winner, one cannot but sympathise with the loser when a single hole only turns the scale which he has managed to hold equal during a round of the full eighteen. Surely it is leaving the issue a little too much to chance. Would it not be possible and preferable that the dead-heaters should play three holes for a decision, and if still even, should then, as a last resource, settle matters by the result of an additional hole or holes like an advantage?

In the present case, at all events, Mr. Melville passed on into the final, after two cruelly nerve-trying matches, to meet Mr. Ball, with whom matters had been going nicely and smoothly. The only advantage that Mr. Melville had to place against Mr. Ball's freshness, was that of local knowledge and the further fact that the turf in the past the greater local knowledge and the further fact that the turf in the past the St. Andrews course has not generally found Mr. Ball playing his best game. Three years ago the same pair met at Sandwich, where all the conditions were almost equal, but the advantage of local knowledge, if any, lay rather with Mr. Ball, and the result was a victory for the latter, by a very close fight. When the pair went out for the final contest there after a very close fight. When the pair went out for the final contest there were few who expected to see Mr. Balfour-Melville do more than make a good match of it with Mr. Ball, the vanquisher of Mr. Tait. The initial stages did nothing to increase their confidence, for after three holes had been played Mr. Melville, by indifferent golf, had lost two of them; but after three holes more Mr. Ball, playing below his best, had lost his advantage, and matters were square. At the turn, after a half and a hole to each, they were still level with moderate scores of 46 to Mr. Ball and 47 to Mr. Melville. At the tenth Mr. Melville for the first time got a hole ahead, and a ding-dong fight followed, marked by none too steady play on either side, until, at the corner of the Links, Mr. Melville stood two up and dormy. The bunker near the hole trapped him at the seventeenth, and gave Mr. Ball the hole. With a four at the last hole to Mr. Ball, against a five to Mr. Melville, who had drawn his second, the match for the amateur championship was halved, and by the conditions of the tournament other holes had to be played until one or other should put a hole to his credit. The end came soon. Mr. Melville, as has been shown, was in the position which was familiar to him. His two previous matches had been halved, and the victory had been with him at the the nineteenth hole. To Mr. Ball the nerve-trying situation was a novelty. In his previous matches he had been victor by big balances. To this unwonted pressure on the nerves one may, perhaps, ascribe it that after two fine shots up to the burn, he plumped his third right into it, while Mr. Melville, pitching over, holed out in a blameless five, and so won the match and the championship for 1895.

JACKSON, CORBETT, AND SLAVIN.

A telegram from Chicago received this morning says that Jem Corbett, commenting upon Slavin's challenge to him for a fight, remarked: "Slavin is an outclassed pugilist, and in throwing down a challenge to me he is only now taking up the gauntlet which I threw down a month ago. He has been defeated by Jackson and Hall, and he had seeking notoriety. better endeavour to win other battles before attempting to fight with prominent pugilists."

The proceedings last night at the National Sporting Club possessed more interest than usual to the outside world, for the opinion of the members was informally taken as to the telegram from Corbett offering to contest the ring championship there with Peter Jackson. It will be remembered that Corbett on his return to America insinuated that he would never fight in England, even at the National Sporting Club, as it would be impossible for him to get fair play there. Since then the general impression has been that any proposal of Corbett for a match would not be entertained by the members. Possibly, therefore, his recent challenge to Jackson is merely another piece of bluff; at all events, the consensus of opinion taken last night favoured this idea, for Sir George Chetwynd and other well-known supporters of the sport declared that they did not want the match. Jackson, who was present, made a brief speech to the effect that as the only fight he still desired had fallen through nothing was left him but to retire from the profession. He was loudly cheered. We fancy, however, that if Corbett really means business, which is almost incredible, he has merely to tender a suitable apology to the club for his foolish remarks, and then the match might after all be arranged, if only in the interests of the popular coloured champion.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers, temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

THIS DAYS CRICKET.

M.C.C. v. YORKSHIRE.

After starting in a sensational manner, Yorkshire finished up with a big advantage at Lord's yesterday, and had a lead of 135 runs when stumps were drawn for the day. Continuing this morning, the weather was again very charming, and in spite of the somewhat uninteresting position of the game there was a capital company present. At twenty minutes to twelve Grace and Hornby opened the second innings of the M.C.C. and were opposed by Wainwright and Hirst. Twenty runs were scored in the first twelve minutes, when Hornby, who had made half the number, was bowled by Hirst. De Trafford came in next, and soon began to make matters lively, scoring 24 runs whilst his partner was making four. This rapid scoring sent 50 up at 12.10, the last 30 runs having been obtained in twelve minutes. Two runs later Peel went on for Wainwright. In the new bowler's first over De Trafford attempting an absurd run was easily run out, having made 26 out of 33. Vernon joined Grace, and at 55 Milligan went on in place of Hirst.

M.C.C.—110 for 4 wickets.
Somerset.—25 for 1 wicket
Surrey.—173 for 3 wickets.
Abel, not out, 91

M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS.

Dr. W. G. Grace, c Hunter, b Peel	18	Woodcock, c and b Peel	10
Mr. A. N. Hornby, c Wainwright, b Hirst	8	Martin, c Brown, b Peel	6
Mr. K. E. De Trafford, b Peel	26	Hearne (J. T.), run out	4
Bean, b w, b Peel	4	Butt, not out	18
Mr. G. F. Vernon, c Moorhouse, b Milligan	35	Extras	12
Attewell, c Wainwright, b Hirst	0	Total	165
Mr. C. Heseltine, st Hunter, b Peel	0		

M.C.C.—SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. W. G. Grace, c and b Milligan	25	Mr. G. F. Vernon, not out	9
Mr. A. N. Hornby, b Hirst	4	Extras	5
Mr. C. E. De Trafford, run out	20	Total	75

YORKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Brown, b Martin	1	Lord Hawke, b Woolcock	3
Wainwright, b Woodcock	0	Moorsey, st Butt, b Attewell	33
Charlesworth, b Woodcock	0	Hirst, c Butt, b Attewell	59
Tunnicliffe, b Martin	4	Hunter, not out	19
Mr. E. W. Milligan, b Woodcock	4	Extras	7
Peel, b Woodcock	4	Total	240
Moorhouse, b Attewell	71		

SURREY v. ESSEX.

At the Oval yesterday a full and interesting day's cricket was witnessed. Essex, thanks mainly to Carpenter, who notched no less than 145 runs, ran up a total of 231, while the home team at the close of the innings had lost but one wicket. This morning the weather was again fine and the attendance fairly good when the game was resumed. The Surrey not outs, Abel and M. Read, continued their innings, to the bowling of Mead and Kortright. Read drove Mead's second ball to the off for 4, but by his next ball the bowler got him caught at the wicket. Lockwood then arrived, and by a snick for 1 caused 40 to appear. He then cut the last bowler for 3, while Abel placed him to leg for 4. A drive for 4 by Lockwood off Mead caused 50 to appear. He only scored 4 more, when he skied a ball off Mead, and was caught at mid-on by Owen, making way for Holland. The new comer opened with a single off Kortright, after which he got Mead through the slips for 4, Abel placing Kortright prettily to leg for a similar number. This punishment brought on Pickett at the Pavilion end vice Kortright at 70. Play then quieted down some, Abel, singles being the order for some time. At last Holland got to work. He cut Mead to the boundary, and twice drove Pickett for 4.

ESSEX.—FIRST INNINGS. Mr. H. G. Owen, b Richardson 2; Mr. C. J. Kortright, b Smith 0; Mr. G. F. Higgins, c Brockwell, b Richardson 13; Carpenter, c Abel, b Lockwood 145; Burns, b Richardson 1; Mr. Mcgohey, c Hayward 10; Mr. H. Bailey, st Wood, b Smith 0; Freeman, c Wood, b Lockwood 39; Rosers, c Wood, b Lockwood 0; Mead, not out 4; Pickett, run out 2; Extras 2; Total 231.

SURREY.—FIRST INNINGS. Abel, not out 43; Hayward, c Russell, b Kortright 1; Read, M., c Burns, b Mead 15; Lockwood, c Owen, b Mead 4; Holland, not out 25; Extras 1; Total 109.

WARWICKSHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.

This match was continued to-day at Birmingham. At 12.20 Derbyshire had made 52 for one wicket, Eversh d out, 37.

WARWICKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS. Mr. H. W. Bainbridge, c Davidson, b Hulme 1; Quaife (W.), c Marlow, b Hulme 8; Santall, c Davidson, b Hulme 28; Quaife (W.), c Storer, b Evans 0; Lilley, b Davidson 103; Lees, c Sugg, b Walker 0; Mr. J. Rhodes, c Sugg, b Walker 64; Devey, l b w, b Davidson 17; Barnes, not out 9; Tallett, b Davidson 1; Burton, c Hulme, b Davidson 1; Extras 2; Total 235.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. SOMERSETSHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—FIRST INNINGS. Mr. F. Mitchell, c R. Palairet, b Nichols 181; Mr. C. E. B. Wilson, b Buckett 15; Mr. H. R. Bymer-Hodgson, b Woods 0; Mr. S. F. Bruce, b Woods 0; Mr. R. A. Studd, c L. Palairet, b Woods 70; Mr. W. H. Hume-Rothery, not out 10; Mr. W. G. Bruce, st Wickham, b Robson 67; Mr. W. W. Lowe, c Robson, b Woods 6; Mr. C. P. Pope, not out 0; Mr. J. Barrington, c R. Palairet, b Buckett 25; Mr. F. S. Unsbuns, b Arkwright 0; Mr. G. F. Grubb, c Marriott, b Hardy 17; Mr. H. Hanbury-Tracy, l b w, b Arkwright 0; Mr. C. H. Rose, b Arkwright 0; Mr. L. S. Fry, b Hardy 0; Extras 6; Total 399.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. SEVENTEEN FRESHMEN.

SEVENTEEN FRESHMEN.—FIRST INNINGS. Mr. F. L. Fane, c Foster, b Burlet-Smith 18; Mr. B. L. Hamson, c Newcomb, b Marshall 26; Mr. E. Bromley-Martin, c Haddy, b Murres 56; Mr. G. F. Pretty, st Jones, b Hartley 20; Mr. R. A. Bailey, b Burlet-Smith 25; Mr. H. W. Kaye, c Morres, b Higson 3; Mr. N. R. Fordy, c Foster, b Burlet-Smith 23; Mr. W. E. Hartley, c Paine, b Hartley 24; Mr. E. Gartmore, c Paine, b Ackerley 3; Mr. C. L. Lonsdalson, st Paine, b Hartley 4; Mr. D. Christopherson, c and b Hartley 0; Mr. A. C. Brooks-Hedley, b Hartley 2; Mr. F. S. Unsbuns, b Arkwright 0; Mr. G. F. Grubb, c Marriott, b Hardy 17; Mr. H. Hanbury-Tracy, l b w, b Arkwright 0; Mr. C. H. Rose, b Arkwright 0; Mr. L. S. Fry, b Hardy 0; Extras 14; Total 251.

FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

The cable tells us that the Orient steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at Port Said with that most valuable article of her cargo, the Australian horse Carbine, safe on board. The liner is due to arrive in London in about ten days' time.

The unseasonably hot weather which we are at present enjoying is already hardening the training grounds, though the local thunderstorms of last Sunday proved beneficial in many places. At Newmarket, where the Second Spring Meeting commences to-day, the going on the racecourse is still in capital order owing to the abundance of undisturbed herbage upon it; nevertheless, trainers during the past few days have had in many instances to resort to the tan. There is as yet nothing fresh of any importance to record about the big event of to-morrow except a rumour that Kirkconnel may after all be kept for the Derby. If this should prove to be the case we should not be surprised it Raconteur were also an absentee to-morrow. To-day the Newmarket Handicap will attract most attention out of the seven events on the card. Out of the eleven acceptances the followers of the "book" are likely to make Phocion favourite, though on the strength of more recent form we are inclined to prefer the chances of Opera Glass, or even those of the easily weighted Legal Tender.

Wickets just now are all in favour of the batsmen. Happily for Surrey the fine weather seems destined to last, or it might prove that Essex, thanks chiefly to Carpenter's 145 yesterday, is destined to follow in the victorious footsteps of Leicestershire. Lilley, against Derbyshire, played the almost equally big innings of 139, while Mr. Frank Mitchell, playing for Cambridge University, gave further the very fine total of 191 against the bowling of Somersetshire, including that of Mr. S. M. J. Woods. He went in first and stayed three hours and a half at the wicket.

Several alterations have been made in the arrangements of the stage coach proprietors who are on the road this summer since the *Pall Mall Gazette* devoted an article to the subject three weeks ago. For instance, Mr. J. L. Phipps and Mr. Delabere Pemberton, the name of the Harrow coach from Sporting Times to Sportsman, while The Age, which will in future start from the Metropole Hotel, instead of keeping the Dorking Perseverance company at Gaze's office, make its first journey yesterday. Mr. Arthur Fownes has transferred his Windsor coach, the Venture, to Mr. Mosscrop, and the Brighton Comet is now on the road again. There will therefore be eight, if not nine, coaches starting from Northumberland-avenue, with Mr. Walter Shoolbred's New Times, which runs from the Berkeley, Piccadilly, to Guildford, while Delight or the present time can boast of almost as many, there being six which are to be seen on "The Front" every day, pulling up at either the Old Ship or the Metropole.

THE MAY HORSE SHOW.

There was a time when the Islington Horse Show, held in the week which divided Ascot from Epsom, was not only full of interest for the owners and breeders of hunters and other animals of high class, but something of a social fixture to which people looked forward as one where they were pretty sure of meeting a number of friends who do not visit London more than once or at the most twice in the year. But although the Horse Show still exists, and is, so far as the management of it goes, much the same, its pleasant social features have to a great extent disappeared, and the managers of the show have for some reason best known to themselves changed the date of it. The change is one which cannot assuredly be described as being for the better, for there are not nearly so many country people in London now as there will be a fortnight hence, and it is to them that one must look for keeping up the character of a show in which the horses used by Londoners are in a majority. It would seem, however, that with the object of encouraging residents in London not only to come to Islington but to exhibit, the authorities who draw up the prize-sheet are inclined to increase the number of classes in which horses of the kind used in the Park for riding and driving can compete. This increase has, with no addition to the amount of money given *in toto*, been done at the expense of the number of classes, which were at one time the distinguishing feature of the Islington Show. It does not need a very good memory to go back to the days when men like Mr. Harvey Bayly, Mr. Wakefield, &c., used to be to the front with such horses as The Robber, Banker, and Rossington, and when the list of exhibitors comprised plenty of masters of hounds and good all-round sportsmen. Now, you may search the list almost in vain to find aught else but dealers and copers, who send so many animals to Islington because they think that they are pretty sure to "find a flat," a thing which they generally do.

However, one must be thankful for small mercies, and it is satisfactory to find a few men who exhibit for the love of the thing, men such as Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, and Mr. E. H. Wolton, the last-named of whom, alter lying *perdu* for several seasons, has come out like a giant refreshed, and has done remarkably well with his many park hacks and harness horses. Upon the other hand, there is no shaking off that interesting Hull horse-dealer, John Robinson (never known as "Gipsy Jack"), who still comes up smiling after various reverses, and as his horses are always smart in appearance and well-schooled, they help to make things go off well. Then you have the exhibitors who fix magnifying glasses inside the blinkers so that their horses may "see large," the stones and bits of loose tan, and keep their heads up behind them! Another device is to use a sort of a "straightener" for the tails of the hackneys; while there are several more devices which would have been too much even for the Heathen Chinee.

It would, however, occupy more space than could be afforded to telling off the little peculiarities of the show-ring, which are not—as need hardly be added—confined to Islington, though, as this is now the only place in London where a horse show is held, they are brought into greater prominence than when Alexandra Park was in existence. They used to be very interesting, those shows in the open at Muswell Hill; but the money ran short when the Palace was closed, and the effort of the national equitation society which styled itself the "English Horse Show Association" was practically stillborn, for it never got beyond holding one show at Olympia (in 1887). Since then Lord Alfred Fitzroy, Lord Alexander Paget, together with Sir Charles Pigott, have transferred the energy of their gigantic intellects to the Islington people, who, rather than have a hostile force operating on their flank, opened the arms of friendship to them. So the two are now of one accord, and they deserve at least the credit of making their joint show as successful and interesting as circumstances will admit. No one, assuredly, can go up to Islington this week and watch the parades of polished hacks recommended horses without admitting that, if there are some commonplace animals among them, there are plenty of very good types of the hunter, the hack, the pony, and the harness horse; and as many of them are for sale, it will be a man's own fault if he does not suit himself at a reasonable figure. But let him not trust to his own judgment, for if so he is pretty sure to be the victim of a coper; let him take with him a "vet." in whom he can trust, and who will, for a "consideration," see that he is not done. Perhaps some cynic will ask where is the "vet." you can trust, but if some members of that profession are about as thick as you can make 'em, there are plenty who go straight enough. That is the course to adopt if you want to buy a horse at Islington, or indeed at any other show.

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This company has made arrangements to extend its 2,970,000 dols. first mortgage bonds, maturing July 1, 1895, so that the principal thereof shall become payable in 2½ years from that date, viz., on January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin.
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"The Fall Mall Magazine' for May contains an etching by Talberg. We believe that this is the first time an etching has been printed in a monthly Magazine with a large circulation. Of course, etchings have been published for years in the 'Magazine of Art' and the 'Art Journal,' while the 'Portfolio' was started solely for the purpose of issuing them. But it is pretty generally supposed that the **'Pall Mall's'** circulation is equal to that of all three of the other publications combined. If this really is so, it is a feat on the part of the printers of the **'Pall Mall'** which is truly remarkable. The obstacles have been numerous. To begin with, there is the expense of purchasing the etching plate and also the expense of and time necessary for printing it; this, to be sure, is only a commercial, though a very important, matter. But from the artistic side the hindrances are very much greater. First, it has been until lately extremely difficult to get really good electrotypes from an etching. We believe now that an electro shell is grown directly on the surface of the plate, which will produce a better result than any plaster cast. And a second difficulty is that of printing, even if the electrotypes are good; for etchings must be printed by hand; at least, we do not imagine that this plate, with its tint, was printed on any of the improved copper-plate presses, which so far are only an experiment. As there is no evidence that the plate has been printed out of England, we can only congratulate the proprietor and editors of the **'Pall Mall Magazine'** upon accomplishing a piece of work which is more brilliant than they probably realize. In this May number, comparing it with the other magazines, they have given the public a good deal more than its money's worth."—DAILY CHRONICLE,

Begins a New Volume.
An Original Etching, "The Connoisseur," by A. TALBERG, forms the Frontispiece of the May Number.
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PRESENTATION OF PRIZES BY THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
The Prizes given annually by the ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS for the best Essays written in Metropolitan Schools during the present year on the duty of kindness to animals will be distributed by H.R.H. the Duchess of York, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1895, in the Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE. H.R.H. the Duke of York will take the chair precisely at 12 o'clock.
Applications should be made to the Secretary, at 105, Jermyn-street, for tickets admitting to the reserved seats (only a few left); also for tables, tickets admitting to the Palace at reduced prices.
The object of the society in organizing these competitions is to instruct the minds and educate the hearts of children and teachers in their duties to animals. The composition and compilation of essays cannot be accomplished without reading and thinking, and a wisdom undertaken without more or less conversation on the subject with all the members of the writer's family. The process is therefore far reaching, and tends to awaken interest in animals as well as to remove ignorance, which is a parent of cruelty.

FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY, Instituted A.D. 1655.
The 241st FESTIVAL will be celebrated with a full choral service in St. Paul's Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, commencing at half-past 3. The choir of 300 voices will be accompanied by the organ and a full orchestra.
The service will commence with Sir Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam." The Anthem will be Dr. George J. Bennett's "Mane prima Sabbati" ("Christ Triumphant), composed for the occasion. The Old Hundredth Psalm will be sung before the Sermon, which will be preached by the Rev. Canon Ainger, Master of the Temple; and the service will conclude with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Archbishops and Bishops, Stewards, &c., will attend the Service, at which T.R.H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK and the DUKE and DUCHESS of TECK have promised to be present.
The ANNUAL DINNER (invitations for which are issued by the Registrar at the office) will take place on the same day, at 6 o'clock for 6.30 precisely, in Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding, supported by the Sheriffs, Archbishops, Bishops, Stewards, &c.
The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy distributed in 1894—

1. In Grants to Clergymen (including Clergy Distress Funds)	£8,020 10 0
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The number of persons assisted in 1894 was 1,744—a larger number than in any previous year.
The Governors desire to have a larger body of annual subscribers, and more liberal contributions, both from individuals and from Church collections, in order that they may meet the daily calls for the increasing claims upon their funds.
Clergymen are invited to form and to add to and subscribe to the funds of the Charity. New subscribers may have them on payment of their subscription.
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE RETURN OF JABEZ BALFOUR.—Liberator Victims First Charge on Christian Charity. A Personal Appeal to Christians of all Denominations. By the Rev. J. SHAKESPEARE, Author of "Lessons from Society," &c. Syllabus: A National Calamity of the Worst Type. The Special Claims of Swindlers. A Great Opportunity. What has been Done. What Remains to be Done. A Call to Generous Help. A Notable Challenge. The Way to Meet It. Church and Chapel Collections. Individual Effort. Widespread Sympathy Invoked. For Whose Benefit Proposed. Blessing of Victims. The Motive Power. A Terribly Afflicted Servant. Jabez Balfour Upper Most Clearly. A Christian Dressmaker. An Irish Clergyman's Widow. A Struggle to Keep the Workhouse. A Vicar's Sad Story. A Wesleyan Lady. A Soldier's Widow. Charity Begins at Home. A Case for a Millionaire. What some of the Victims Said. The Verdict. Price 1d. Of all booksellers and newsagents; or at the offices of the Liberator Relief, 16, Farringdon-street, E.C.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Ibd. Guide (2d.) pgs. 3, 5d., "How to Open a Cigar Store." £20 to £1,000.—Tobacconists Outfitting Co., 138, Fenchurch-st., London. Mod. Mystery Fee, 1895. N.B.—Shopfitters and show-case makers for all trades. Estimates free.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, May 14, 1895.